FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

1 OCTOBER 1984

Reaction to Jordanian Move

As Jordan's decision to resume relations with Egypt continued to arouse controversy in the Arab world, Moroccan King Hassan II, the chairman of the current Arab summit, called for an emergency Arab summit conference to avoid "escalating tension" in Arab relations. The announcement, which was made in an Information Ministry statement carried by Rabat radio, noted that Moroccan envoys would shortly be dispatched to the Arab leaders to hold consultations on the matter. However, a Syrian official cited by Damascus radio rejected the idea of an emergency Arab summit as an attempt to "cover" the Jordanian decision and avoid condemning it. Meanwhile, press and radio commentaries broadcast from Damascus viewed Jordan's move as an indication that the United States has been obliged to "throw its reserves into an open arena of struggle" and called for "deterrent measures" against Jordan including a boycott similar to the one imposed on Egypt after the Camp David accords. For Jordan's part, Interior Minister Sulayman 'Arar told Amman radio that "those who are threatening us" should "go and drink the sea."

Among other reaction to the Jordanian move, the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry stressed that the Baghdad summit decision to freeze relations with Egypt should only be reversed through an Arab summit decision, KUNA reported. In the UAE, an official statement cited by WAKH emphasized the need for consultation among the Arab leaders to maintain unity of ranks. A PDRY official cited by Aden radio strongly condemned Jordan's decision, asserting that it serves Israeli and U.S. plans. In Israel, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres expressed hope that the renewal of ties between Jordan and Egypt will contribute to the resumption of the peace process in the Middle East, Jerusalem radio reported. Ilyas Frayj, the Palestinian mayor of Bethlehem, told the paper *HA'ARETZ* that Israel should make use of the Jordanian move by taking a "convincing step" toward the Palestinians under its rule.

Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, in a statement broadcast by Cairo radio, contended that the restoration of relations with Jordan demonstrates that the Baghdad summit resolutions have become an "insignificant and worthless" slogan behind which the rejectionist states are concealing their real intentions. The restoration of relations opens the door to a new diplomatic move on the Palestine issue based on UN resolutions, particularly the 22 November 1976 resolution that assigns a special role to Egypt and Jordan because of their responsibility toward Gaza and the West Bank, Ghali added.

As for the PLO's role in any such new move, the Kuwaiti paper *AL-QABAS reported that during his recent visit to Jordan, PLO* Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat participated in a tripartite meeting with King Husayn and Egyptian presidential adviser 'Usamah al-Baz, according to KUNA. Nevertheless, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir stressed that 'Arafat was surprised by Husayn's decision to restore relations with Egypt and had no prior knowledge of the move, Algiers Voice of Palestine noted.

Amman radio and Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reports on 'Arafat's visit noted that the Palestinian-Jordanian talks focused on the convening of the PNC, and on the latest developments concerning an international peace conference on the Palestine issue.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi forces directed another "warning blow" against the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni on 29 September, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by INA. This attack will not be the last, and they will "continue and intensify," the agency noted citing the paper *AL-THAWRAH*. The paper stressed that these "warning strikes" will become "destructive blows" against Iranian economic and strategic targets and installations. Although monitored Iranian sources were not observed to report the attack, Iranian Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi reiterated in remarks reported by IRNA that there will be "no security" for shipping in the Persian Gulf area if Iranian ports and ships in the area come under attack.

Egypt

Three people were killed and 26 others were wounded during clashes between police and demonstrators in the industrial city of Kafr al-Dawwar, AFP reported on 30 September. An Interior Ministry statement cited by MENA disclosed that the police have arrested a number of "leftist extremists" who were inciting riots.

Earlier, Cairo radio reported that the People's Assembly had approved a decree extending the state of emergency law until April 1986. Explaining the measure to the Assembly, Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed that it will only be used in cases of "extreme emergency" to deal with "terrorist elements," according to the radio. In this regard, he warned of continuing threats to Egypt's stability such as the Red Sea explosions and the support by foreign powers for terrorists inside Egypt.

In another development, the Supreme State Security Court announced verdicts in the case of 300 people accused of involvement in the Al-Jihad Organization, Cairo radio noted. The court sentenced 18 to imprisonment with hard labor, 92 others to varying prison terms, and acquitted the other defendants.

Meanwhile, experts have concluded that the mine found recently by a British minesweeper in the Gulf of Suez was of Soviet origin, according to an Armed Forces General Command statement cited by MENA.

Sudan

President Ja'far Numayri, in a speech to the SSU leadership reported by SUNA, announced his decision to abolish the state of emergency because of the courts' success in combating corruption, and promised "radical changes" in the judicial system to "emphasize justice." Meanwhile, Numayri's office ordered courts and prosecutors to suspend cases under the emergency law pending further presidential decrees, SUNA noted.

In his speech, Numayri also called on the inhabitants of the southern region to express a "clear, frank opinion" on the experimental division of the south into three parts. They will be able to choose through "constitutional institutions" whether to retain the three parts or restore their region's unity, the president stated.

Lebanon

U.S. Plan — Israeli political sources cited by Jerusalem radio confirmed that the U.S. plan for an arrangement in southern Lebanon is based on Syria's agreement to prevent terrorist activity against Israel from within Lebanon and to increase the UNIFIL contingent in return for Israel's agreement to withdraw without a parallel demand for Syria to withdraw. However, Israeli sources consider that the United States will not attempt to mediate between Israel and Syria until after the presidential election, the radio noted.

Security — The Swedish Embassy asked the Lebanese authorities for protection because of the threats against its staff following Sweden's decision to expel a number of Lebanese refugees, according to Stockholm radio.

Afghanistan

Pakistan has lodged a "strong protest" with the DRA charge d'affaires in Islamabad over the bombing of the Pakistani border town of Teri Mangal on 27 September, Karachi radio reported. Pakistan warned that such "unprovoked and wanton aggression" could lead to "consequences" for which Afghanistan would be responsible. In a separate development, the DRA protested to Iran over the "grave violation of civil aviation regulations" by an Iranian airliner that diverted its flight pattern while over Afghan territory on 27 September, BAKHTAR reported citing a Foreign Ministry note. The note added that the "consequences" of the repetition of such incidents rest with the Iranian authorities.

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PLO Radio: 'Arafat Leaves Amman 28 September

JN291726 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] left Amman last night following a visit of several days to Jordan. Our correspondent said Abu 'Ammar held two rounds of talks with Jordan's King Husayn and discussed means of bolstering Jordanian-Palestinian cooperation and coordination to support the steadfastness of our people in the occupied homeland. They also discussed means of joint Palestinian-Jordanian action in the interest of the Palestine question. Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar visited several families of Palestinian revolution martyrs in Amman. He acquainted himself with their conditions and needs.

PLO Radio on Jordanian-Palestinian Talks

JN281711 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and his accompanying delegation have held a second round of talks with Jordan's King Husayn. Our correspondent said that the second round of talks dealt with the latest developments regarding the international peace conference which could achieve a just solution for the Palestinian issue on the basis of acheiving the Palestinian people's objectives and inalienable rights, foremost of which are their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state. Our correspondent said the talks also dealt with ways to coordinate efforts and Jordanian-Palestinian moves in this regard. Brother Abu 'Ammar held a round of talks with Jordanian Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat yesterday. The talks dealt with the latest developments in the Palestinian issue, Jordanian-Palestinian relations, and ways of bolstering the steadfastness of our masses in the occupied homeland.

'Arafat Comments on Issuing Palestinian Passport

GF011126 Doha QNA in Arabic 0730 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Oct (QNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has reiterated that the problem of issuing Palestinian passports is subject to the decisions of meetings of the joint PLO-Arab League Committee, which will submit its recommendations to the Arab League Council. In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* published today, 'Arafat said that issuing Palestinian passports is not the best solution, but it will at least solve the problems of students and those who carry Palestinian documents. He said that the PLO proposed that the cover of the passport read: Arab League/Palestine Liberation Organization, in order to ensure that the passport will receive official Arab recognition. Quoting Palestinian sources, the paper said that it has been proposed that the cover of the passport carry only the term Palestine Liberation Organization.

This matter will create some complications because of the attitude of some Arab countries toward the PLO and the possibility that this will be reflected on those who carry this passport in the future.

Al-Wazir Receives SFRY, Algerian Ambassadors

JN301707 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestine revolution forces, received the SFRY ambassador in Amman this morning. They discussed recent developments in the Palestinian arena, particularly the convocation of the PNC. The talks also dealt with developments in the Arab and international arenas. The SFRY ambassador reiterated his country's firm stand in supporting the PLO under Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Brother Abu Jihad received the Algerian ambassador in Amman yesterday.

PLO Official Interviewed on PNC, Other Issues

GF291119 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] A high-ranking Palestinian official declared that when the PNC convenes it will elect a new Palestinian leadership which will eliminate all doubts as to the effectiveness of the legitimate leadership of the organization.

Khalid al-Hasan, an official of the United Palestinian Information Office, stated in an interview with *AL-BAYAN* published in Dubayy today that the PNC will convene. However, he did not mention the date and merely noted that the convention date will be decided following the visit of the Algerian-Yemeni delegation to Damascus and its meeting with a Palestinian delegation to assess the results and adopt a final decision, particularly on whether a quorum exists for convening the PNC. However, the postponement was to affirm the desire for national unity.

Al-Hasan denied that other Arab capitals, other than Algeria, would host the PNC meetings. However he pointed out that a number of Arab capitals desire to host the meetings, and stated that the PLO has not yet thought about accepting any invitation so long as Algeria wants to make another round of efforts to overcome several objections. He also denied rumors that the majority of the Arab countries have withdrawn their backing for the Rabat summit resolutions regarding the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On a question on the content of the message sent by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to the Libyan president, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, he said that it was among 40 other letters sent to all the Arab and socialist countries to explain the Aden-Algiers agreement and the importance of its implementation. However, he pointed out the desire of the Fatah organization to make a new start with Libya and other countries on the basis of nonintervention in the affairs of the organization, independence of the Palestinian decision, and total commitment to what is agreed upon.

Al-Hasan described the incidents within Fatah as a coup attempt which failed from the beginning. He said this issue is not important any more because, according to him, it has started to wear itself out. The Palestinian official also described those who dream of achieving peace in the Middle East in 1985 as people who believe in daydreams, and pointed out that there is no difference between the programs of the Zionist parties, whether from the Labor or the Likud, and that the Zionist entity always inclines toward extremism more than moderation.

He called for convening the Arab summit conference as scheduled because it has become a necessity, and the delay is harmful. This also applies to the PNC.

The Palestinian official ruled out the near end of the Iraqi-Iranian war and described the mining of the Red Sea as a new excuse for the U.S. existence in the region.

Khalid al-Hasan denied an *AL-QABAS* report quoting Palestinian sources as saying that Yasir 'Arafat's recent statements, in which he said that he is ready for mutual recognition of Israel, mean a Palestinian agreement to establish a temporary government in order to participate in the international conference proposed for peace in the Middle East.

Aden VOP Comments on Reagan's UN Speech

GF010928 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] We were not surprised by the immediate welcome demonstrated by some Arab countries to the speech delivered by U.S. President Reagan before the UN General Assembly. We were also not surprised by the lavish coverage of this speech by the U.S. and Western media. Any side that follows the current steps of the U.S. Government will realize from reading this speech that it was prepared with extreme care by the election propaganda experts of the Republican Party in order to make use of this opportunity locally and internationally and to attain further election gains for the presidential candidate.

We are not now planning to analyze the speech. A mere scanning of the headlines saves us the effort of analysis, particularly as we do not have any illusions as to the possibility of seeing any sudden change in the U.S. position. We do not wager on that. We already have a position with regard to this strategic talk which was delivered by our enemy, who harbors a permanent and [word indistinct] hostile position toward the people and the issues, in addition to his proclaimed decision and continuous effort to devastate the political and national aspects of the Palestinian issue, the people, and their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

As Reagan's speech on the Palestinian issue was welcomed in some Arab circles, we ascertain that for us it was nothing new, because Reagan delivered his speech within the framework of his insistence to play the role of the prime partner in what he calls peace efforts in the Middle East. He associated this with what he reiterated in his initiative and his speech by saying that the cornerstone for this initiative is Resolution 242, which encompasses the Camp David accords. Therefore, what is novel — that is, asseen by others — in the U.S. position? The PLO clearly sees the tricks of the U.S. enemy and the United States can no longer deceive. The United States has resorted to creating new opportunities by playing on words for those who are fond of crosswords — particularly those who played this game through the more detailed and more expanded agreements which U.S. envoy Habib had concluded, where these agreements bore fruit.

As for what others consider changes in the U.S. arena: They are merely changes that touch on the tactics of the struggle of wills on the local, Arab, and international levels. The goal of these tactics is to manipulate the various methods and ways and various changes in order to politically eliminate our issues after the failure of efforts to eliminate them militarily. Within this framework, we can fathom the dimensions of the latest military move being set up by U.S. envoy Murphy in our region as being a new U.S. endeavour to use the Lebanese card as a gate or entry and a point for polarization in order to introduce new sides, and thus complete what was achieved on the ground. This time it will be completed in a more comprehensive way.

In the same perspective, we can see the change in the Israeli position which surprised the others. This position stated that the withdrawal from southern Lebanon is no longer conditional on the withdrawal of the Syrians. The position was also accompanied by confirmation on the nailing down of a Syrian-Israeli agreement on Lebanon, sponsored and guaranteed by the United States. It is useful to note that Shamir announced in Washington that he officially requested the U.S. Administration to follow up and continue its efforts. Peres expressed his hope that a common understanding will be reached, according to which each side will define its interests so that there will be no contradictions among the various interests.

In light of these sudden moves by some sides, Lebanese-American former Senator James Abourezk said that the current U.S. initiative,dealing with mediation between Syria and Israel on the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from Lebanon, serves Israeli not Arab interests. This is what the American friends of the Arabs say. What do the Arab friends of the United States say?

Reportage on Reaction to Egypt, Jordan Ties

Wazir: 'Arafat Surprised

LD291929 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil Wazir], member of Fatah Central Committee and deputy commander in chief of the Palestine revolutionary forces, stressed that Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] was taken by surprise on his arrival in Amman by Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. Brother Abu Jihad, in a press statement, said that Brother Abu 'Ammar had no prior knowledge of this matter, and that his visit to Jordan was a normal one, during which he discussed issues concerning the Palestinian situation in general and the delay in the convocation of the PNC in particular. Brother Abu Jihad explained that Brother Abu 'Ammar's visit to Amman was part of an Arab tour to discuss all issues pertaining to the Palestinian situation. Brother Abu Jihad said that we believe that discussions of the restoration of Jordanian-Egyptian relations must be carried out at a general Arab meeting.

PNC Speaker Comment

JN282004 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1810 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Interview with PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum by Syrian television correspondent Muhammad Majdhub on the weekly program "Spotlight on Events" in Damascus; date not given — video recorded]

[Text] [Majdhub] We welcome PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum to the program. We would like to know your opinion, as PNC speaker, of the Jordanian regime's decision to restore diplomatic relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt, on both the Arab and Palestinian levels.

[Al-Fahum] To start with, I would like to affirm what is known to everyone — that this move is in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad and of subsequent Arab summits. The seriousness of this move stems not only from its violation of a summit resolution, but also from the accompanying phenomena and circumstances. President Reagan made his well-known speech at the United Nations 3 days ago in which he affirmed his commitment to the Reagan Middle East plan — a plan rejected by the Arab and Palestinian masses. This move also coincided with repeated statements by enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in which he urged the Jordanian regime to start negotiations to establish what Israel terms peace — a peace that would mean Arab surrender to Israel while it keeps the land and everything else.

Thus, the Jordanian regime's restoration of diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime at this particular time raises many fears and suspicions among the Palestinians and the Arab masses, particularly if we note the reactions to this move. Who welcomed this move? Clearly, President Reagan and Shim'on Peres welcomed it. Moreover, if we follow the statements of U.S. and Israeli officials, and even Egyptian officials, on this move, then our suspicions intensify. For example, Butrus Ghali commented on this move the following day. He said it helps Jordan and Egypt to cooperate with the Palestinians. He refused to mention the PLO. Undoubtedly, by the Palestinians he means some of those who cooperate with them in the occupied land. I do not want to name those people, but they are a small number of Palestinians. He said that this move will help Jordan and Egypt to cooperate with some Palestinians to attempt to reach a settlement to the Palestinian question in the Middle East crisis. Of course, Butrus Ghali affirmed that Egypt remains committed to Camp David before and after the Jordanian move. This applies not only to Butrus Ghali but also to all Egyptian officials.

Thus, I would like to affirm that our Palestinian people and the PNC rejected on numerous occasions Camp David and Egyptian-Israeli agreements because they infringe on the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's rights, particularly their right to return, to self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state on their national soil.

I would like to affirm that our Palestinian people, our PNC, and the entire Arab nation will be lying in wait for any attempt to claim to represent the Palestinian people. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of these people. In accordance with the PNC resolutions, the PLO will not deputize anyone or ask anyone to share its right to represent the Palestinian people. We warn against any attempt to embark on such a move.

Here, I would like to affirm that we support the Egyptian people and that we appreciate the Egyptian people's heroic role throughout history in supporting Arab causes and the Palestine question. We support the Egyptian people's struggle to abort the Camp David agreements. We refuse to normalize and establish relations with the Egyptian regime because that regime insists on remaining committed to Camp David through daily statements by its officials. These agreements, as everyone knows, are harmful to the Arab nation and Palestine, and will lead to liquidating the Palestinian issue and placing the entire Middle East region under U.S. hegemony, as long as Israel remains the most powerful country in the region. Thus, we reaffirm our rejection of this move.

We also affirm that this move cannot possibly reflect on the Palestinian people or the PLO. I would like to affirm that our method of confrontation is to continue the struggle — the armed and political struggle initiated by our people more than 20 years ago. This struggle will continue and will escalate in order to attain our rights. We are confident that Syria, under Comrade Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, will be on the side of the militant Palestinian people in their endeavor to achieve their inalienable national rights — their right to return, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish their independent state. We have friends in the international arena, of whose friendship we are proud, foremost of which are the world liberation forces and the socialist bloc headed by the friendly USSR.

PLO's Abu Mayzar

JN282008 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Interview with 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of PLO Executive Committee, by Syrian television correspondent Muhammad Majdhub in weekly program "Spotlight on Events" in Damascus; date not given — video recorded]

[Excerpts] [Majdhub] Brother 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, member of the PLO Executive Committee and official spokesman of the organization, we would like to know your opinion on the resumption of relations between the Jordanian regime and the Camp David regime in Egypt.

[Abu Mayzar] Undoubtedly, the Jordanian Government's decision to resume political and diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime before it has freed itself from the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty acquires a special and extraordinary significance for several reasons. One main reason is that this step was taken by Jordan, which occupies an important and vital position with regard to the Palestine question in view of the organic link between whatever Jordan does and its effect on the future of the Palestine question in particular and the Arab-Israeli conflict in general. When Jordan makes peace with a regime such as the Camp David regime and when it establishes or resumes political and diplomatic relations with a regime such as the Camp David regime, this has a direct effect on the Palestine question and the Palestinian people's future and inalienable national rights. Therefore, we call upon our brothers in Jordan to awaken to the dangers of this step. We also call on the Jordanian Government to reconsider this step because it does not serve the real interests of the Palestinian and Jordanian Arab peoples. Its practical result will only be to encourage the Camp David partners to continue their course, which conflicts with the interests of the Arab nation.

PFLP-GC's Talal Naji

JN282113 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Interview with Talal Naji, member of PLO Executive Committee and assistant secretary general of the PFLP-GC, by Syrian television correspondent Muhammad Majdhub in weekly program "Spotlight on Events" in Damascus; date not given — video recorded]

[Excerpts] [Majdhub] Brother Talal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee and assistant secretary general of the PFLP-GC, we would like to know your opinion on the resumption of diplomatic relations between the Jordanian and Egyptian regimes.

[Talal Naji] Notwithstanding the seriousness of the Jordanian regime's decision to resume diplomatic and political relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt, this decision has come as no surprise to us. The Jordanian regime's stand on the Camp David policy is not new but goes back to the Arab summit that was held in November 1978 in Baghdad. When we discussed the attitude of Al-Sadat and the Egyptian regime toward the Camp David accords, Jordan was confused and hesitant. I might even say that Jordan had wanted to join the Camp David accords. The Baghdad summit discussed this subject in detail to the point of striking a bargain with the Jordanian regime. In that conference King Husayn requested compensation for adopting a stand against the Camp David accords and policy. I remember that the figure mentioned at the summit was $800 million. The Jordanian regime said that if it opposed the Camp David accords it would be deprived of foreign aid from the Western countries and the United States. It wanted the Arab states at the summit to compensate it for the loss of that aid if it were to adopt a stand against the Camp David accords.

Yet, it is known that the Camp David accords did not offer the return of the West Bank, which the Jordanian regime wants and is still dreaming of. The Jordanian regime was, in fact, given more than it requested. The summit approved aid amounting to $1.25 billion to enable the Jordanian regime to adhere to the stand which was adopted at that summit against the Camp David accords and to abide by the Arab summit resolution to boycott the Egyptian regime. This resolution was recommended by the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference held in March 1977 in Baghdad.

A year later, at the Arab summit held in 1979 in Tunis, King Husayn tried to propose what he termed an Arab initiative. He said: We must move toward a settlement. The real objective of that initiative was that he wanted the Arab states to adopt a resolution which would, to all intents and purposes, make them join the Camp David accords, policy, and line. For the sake of truth, I would like to mention here that it was President Hafiz al-Asad who foiled that proposal at the Tunis summit. The summit was about to fail. Realizing the seriousness of the situation, some of the reactionary Arab states suggested deferring the discussion of the proposal.

You will recall that another Arab summit was held in 1980 in Amman. That summit was boycotted by the member states of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. The purpose of hurriedly convening that summit without securing Arab unanimity, as is always the case, was to obtain the summit's blessing to join the Camp David line and policy. We believe that the seriousness of the Jordanian decision lies in the fact that it paves the way for subsequent practical steps. Everyone knows that the present Likud-Labor coalition government in the Zionist entity is preparing for the resumption of negotiations whether on the basis of the Reagan plan or the Zionist leaders' plans, such as the Alon plan, Yisra'el Galilee plan, or any other plan that might be agreed upon by the Likud and Labor Parties. These two parties do not disagree on the necessity of holding to the land and depriving the Palestinians of their right to determine their destiny. They stand for continued seizure of occupied Arab land.

We say, therefore, that the seriousness of the Jordanian decision lies in the fact that it paves the way for a subsequent Jordanian role in the United States' general policy in the region. As we know, the United States fully supports the Zionist stand. Even President Reagan's last speech in the United Nations fully supported the Zionist enemy's policy on the settlement and the seizure of the occupied Arab territories. The seriousness of the Jordanian decision lies in the fact that it paves the way for a serious Jordanian role.

Therefore, we say that the Arab nation and all the Arab states which adopted a stand at the Baghdad summit should adopt an immediate stand now vis-a-vis the Jordanian regime's decision. We urge our Palestinian masses to fully comprehend the seriousness of the decision and the subsequent role which the Jordanian regime intends to play vis-a-vis the Palestine question, occupied Palestinian territories in the West Bank and Gaza, and the future of the Palestinian people — the very destiny of the Palestinian people and the PLO.

We say that when we called for the removal of Yasir 'Arafat from his post as chairman of the PLO Executive Committee we were acting from our conviction that 'Arafat has, in recent years, been supporting the Jordanian regime's policy of liquidating the Palestine question. Perhaps Yasir 'Arafat's current visit to Jordan has come to confirm what we said. His visit, which took place only a few hours after the Jordanian regime's decision to resume relations with Egypt, constituted a Palestinian blessing on the Jordanian regime to go ahead with the liquidation of the Palestine question. That blessing was provided by the PLO chairman himself. We warn our Arab masses, especially the Palestinian masses, that the Jordanian decision, and the steps and measures that might result from this decision, call upon us to seriously and firmly oppose this decision and any step that might be taken by the Jordanian regime. We tell the Jordanian regime that Jordan has once again placed itself against all Arab nationalists.

The question is not an internal one affecting Jordan's internal affairs. The question concerns Arab national destiny, the future of the Arab-Zionist conflict, and the destiny of the Palestinian people and the Palestine question, which is the central issue of Arab nationalists and strugglers as well as all the masses of the Arab nation from the ocean to the Gulf. We are warning this regime that it is jeopardizing the Palestine question, a sacred question. Many have had their fingers burned trying to jeopardize, tamper with, or plot against this question. We believe that, just as it succeeded in preserving its sacredness and flame against all plots in the past, this question will triumph over the plots once again.

ICATU Condemns Jordan

JN291434 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep (SANA) — The International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] issued a statement here today in which it denounced the Jordanian regime's decision to restore relations with Husni Mubarak's regime. The statement affirmed that this decision is an obvious move to facilitate submissive contacts and negotiations which the Zionist enemy dreams of holding with the Jordanian rulers after it succeeded in dragging the Egyptian regime into the swamp of treason and liquidation of Arab land by binding it to the Camp David accords. ICATU called on the Arab countries to be more cohesive and to adopt the course of struggle. It also called for freezing the Jordanian regime's membership in the Arab League Council and taking the strongest measures against it.

Resistance Men Kill Israeli Officer in Al-Biqa'

JN291754 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1613 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance front has claimed responsibility for liquidating a Zionist intelligence officer with the rank of major general who called himself Abu al-Nur in an area in western Al-Biqa' in eastern Lebanon. A statement issued by the Palestinian and Lebanese National Resistance Front yesterday said that its units liquidated a ranking Zionist intelligence officer in western Al-Biqa' on Sunday. This officer called himself Abu al-Nur. The statement added that this operation was in response to the Shumur massacre committed by the Zionist forces assigned to Maj Gen Abu al-Nur. The statement said that a Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance unit attacked a vehicle belonging to Zionist intelligence near the town of Majdal Balhis in western Al-Biqa'. The statement said this vehicle was carrying Abu al-Nur and his companions. The attack killed Abu al-Nur and three Zionist officers who were accompanying him. Two persons were wounded, but no further details are available.

PLO Warns Israel Against Torturing Detainees

JN301720 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The PLO has warned the Zionist authorities against resuming the fascist course of liquidating our hero strugglers inside their jails. The PLO held the occupation authorities fully responsible for this reckless action against the lives of our revolutionaries and their families, who are staging a sit-in in the International Red Cross headquarters [in Jerusalem]. The PLO called on the international community, the UN General Assembly, the Arab, Islamic, and nonaligned states, the Palestinian people's friends, and international organizations and humanitarian and legal institutions to take immediate and effective action to pressure the enemy government to stop torturing Palestinian detainees and achieve the detainees' just and humanitarian demands.

Resistance Operations in South Lebanon

JN301757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men have resumed their daring and heroic operations against the invasion forces' positions and patrols and their agents in occupied southern Lebanon. A resistance group used machine guns and rockets to attack a Zionist military patrol on the Al-'Abbasiyah-Dayr Qanun road. The attackers killed or wounded several Zionist soldiers and damaged two Zionist vehicles. The Zionist spokesman, who admitted this daring attack, said that a large Israeli force rushed to the area, cordoned it off, combed surrounding areas, and launched a large-scale search for the attackers, who returned safely to base.

Another group of resistance men in the Al-Jarmaq area planted several mines on roads used by Zionist invasion forces' patrols. One of these mines damaged a Zionist military vehicle and killed or wounded all its occupants. Eyewitnesses said that the invasion forces cordoned off the scene of the explosion, launched a large-scale search campaign, fired arbitrarily, stormed some surrounding villages, and arrested a number of citizens on the pretext of interrogating them.

Another group of resistance men carried out a lightning attack on a position belonging to the so-called army of southern Lebanon in the Nuns triangle area in the occupied city of Sidon. The attack, which was carried out with machine guns and missiles, scored direct hits and killed or wounded its occupants. A spokesman for the invasion forces admitted the attack but, as usual, claimed that no casualties resulted. However, he added that his forces and Lahd's agent forces launched a large-scale campaign in the area for the resistance men, but their efforts were in vain.

The Palestinian and Lebanese nationalist resistance men also used machine guns and rockets to attack a Zionist military patrol passing between the towns of 'Aramta and Mlikh in occupied southern Lebanon. The attackers killed or wounded all the Zionist personnel. A Zionist spokesman admitted this attack but declined to mention losses. Reports from southern Lebanon said that at least six Zionist soldiers were killed in this attack and six others were wounded. Zionist helicopters were seen evacuating casualties from the scene of the attack to the Kafr Falus camp near the city of Sidon. The resistance men returned safely to base.

GULF AFFAIRS

Kuwaiti Minister Comments on GCC Security

LD301409 Kuwait KUNA in English 1037 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Doha, Sept 30 (KUNA) — Kuwait's interior minister was quoted as saying here Sunday that the internal security situation is relaxed in the GCC states in contrast to the turmoil in the region and the world in general. Speaking to the QATARI NEWS AGENCY on the second day of a visit to Doha, Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad stressed however that security cooperation was intensive between the six GCC members, and would be stepped up further to face potential threats. Security and police forces in Qatar and Kuwait constantly exchanged data, and their daily contacts were direct, without going through political or diplomatic channels, the Kuwaiti minister said.

Great strides have been made in GCC security cooperation, notably in exchanging information, crime-prevention planning, communications, and consultation on a variety of issues, the minister said, without going into detail. But GCC members' citizens and residents could themselves be of invaluable aid to security forces by cooperating with security men, informing them of any incidents and not believing or repeating rumours, he added. Shaykh Nawwaf said that cooperation between Arab countries in this field had taken an important step forward with the establishment of the Technical Secretariat of the Arab Interior Ministers' Council, which sought to strengthen the role of Arab security forces and improve their performance.

Official Says Reports on Oil Slick Unfounded

GF241649 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 24 Sep 84

[Text] Doha, 24 Sep (WAKH) — Reports of a threatening oil slick floating close to Qatar's northern coastlines appeared unfounded as surveys conducted by the Qatari permanent committee on environment protection today and yesterday gave negative results. Dr Hasan 'Abdallah Kushkush, secretary general of the Qatari Environment Protection Authority, stated to QATARI NEWS AGENCY Tuesday [as received] that aerial and naval surveys as well as land sightings were conducted in the past 48 hours for that purpose. But although the result of the surveys was negative no effort has been made to stop the search if only to deal with eventualities, Dr Kushkush said. He noted that contacts with concerned organisations in the region were also continuing for coordination.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Meets 'Aziz, Velayati

GF290630 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (WAKH) — Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah held intensive talks here last night with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. The WAKH correspondent in New York has learned from sources close to the Bahraini delegation that the talks between the Iraqi and Bahraini ministers dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, bilateral relations, and the situation in the Arabian Gulf.

Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah also held talks last night with 'Ali Akbar Velayati, foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The WAKH correspondent here has learned from diplomatic sources close to the Bahraini delegation to the United Nations that the intensive talks between the two ministers, which lasted about 45 minutes, concentrated on the discussion of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the means to resolve it in a way that ensures the stability of the Gulf region, in addition to bilateral relations between Bahrain and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Amir Receives Message From Al-Qadhdhafi

GF291042 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0854 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Manama, 29 Sep (WAKH) — Bahraini Amir Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received a written message from Libyan President Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi dealing with the current developments in the Arab region. The message was conveyed by Ramadan Muhammad al-Ru'ubi, secretary of the Libyan brotherhood bureau in Bahrain, during his meeting with his highness in Manama today. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Bahraini prime minister. Following the meeting, Al-Ru'ubi said His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah was responsive and understanding of issues dealing with the Arab causes, particularly the Palestinian cause. He lauded Bahrain's stable stance on various current Arab causes.

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Bahrain 30 Sep

GF300939 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0535 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Manama, 30 Sep (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Manama today on a 1-day visit to Bahrain within the framework of his current tour of a number of the region's countries. Upon arrival he was received by Housing Minister Shaykh Khalif ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah and a number of senior Bahraini officials.

Upon arrival 'Arafat made a statement in which he said he will hold talks with the amir of Bahrain, His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, and senior Bahraini officials on current developments in the Palestinian issue, new developments in the Arab arena, and results of the meetings of the Islamic Good Offices Committee which met in Jeddah recently, with the aim of reaching solutions to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. In his statement, 'Arafat praised the firm and constant position of Bahrain toward the struggle of the Palestinian people. He also lauded the results of his meetings with the leaders of the region's countries which he has so far visited.

KUWAIT

CSSR's Urban Arrives for 3-Day Visit

LD292200 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 2100 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Tonight Dr Bohumil Urban, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade, arrived in Kuwait at the head of an official delegation for a 3-day visit. He was welcomed by Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq, minister of commerce and industry. The Czechoslovak minister described relations between his country and Kuwait as excellent and expressed the hope that his visit would contribute to the strengthening of cooperation between the two countries.

Meets With Commerce Official

LD301334 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1156 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, 30 Sep (KUNA) — The first deputy president of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Yusif al-Flayj, met Sunday with the visiting Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban and the accompanying delegation. A source at the chamber told KUNA that the two sides reviewed means of increasing Czechoslovak advanced machinery and electronic exports to Kuwait. The source noted that Al-Flayj affirmed the chamber's readiness to offer its services to Czech firms in order to strengthen their commercial ties with their Kuwaiti counterparts.

The Czech minister, who arrived in Kuwait last night for a three-day official visit, also met today with the chairman and managing director of the Kuwait Investment Company, Hamad Muhammad al-Bahar, and discussed a number of investment issues. Early Monday Urban will sign an accord of cooperation with Kuwait in commercial, scientific, and technical fields.

The Czechoslovak official and the accompanying delegation are also to be received by H.H. the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, and the state minister for cabinet affairs, 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn.

Interior Minister Departs for Qatar Visit

LD291357 Kuwait KUNA in English 1003 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 29 (KUNA) — Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah left here Saturday for Doha, Qatar, on an official visit at the invitation from his Qatari counterpart Shaykh Khalid ibn Hamad Al Thani. Shaykh Nawwaf said upon departure he will deliver a verbal message from his highness the amir of Kuwait to the Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani. Shaykh Nawwaf expressed hope that his visit will be a success and will achieve security cooperation in addition to bolstering relations between the two countries. He added the present circumstances in the region require such visits for consultation and coordination for the welfare, security and stability of the region and its peoples. The minister is accompanied by Interior Ministry's Assistant Undersecretary for Legal Affairs Hamud al-Utaybihi and ranking officers and officials. Shaykh Nawwaf and the delegation accompanying him were seen off by the ministry's Undersecretary Major General Yusuf Bader al-Khurafi, the governors and ranking Interior Ministry civilian and military officials.

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Arrives in Kuwait

LD291148 Kuwait KUNA in English 1006 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 29 (KUNA) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is due to meet H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah and H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah here Saturday for talks on Palestinian issues and the overall regional situation. 'Arafat arrived here early Saturday from Amman, where he held talks with King Husayn and Premier Ahmad 'Obeidat. In a departure statement in the Jordanian capital late Friday, 'Arafat reasserted his commitment to an early convening of a session of the Palestine National Council and said his talks with the Jordanian monarch displayed mutual understanding and concern. The two leaders had discussed ways of helping Palestinians in the occupied territories, he said without elaboration. The PLO chairman is on a tour of Arab capitals for discussions with regional leaders.

Meets Amir, Crown Prince, Departs

LD301547 Kuwait KUNA in English 1334 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 30 (KUNA) — Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat left here Sunday afternoon concluding two days of talks with Kuwaiti leaders on current Arab issues. In talks with H.H. the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmed and H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, 'Arafat discussed the latest developments of the Palestinian cause, the Iraqi-Iranian war and the situation in Lebanon. The PLO leader, who arrived here from Amman, was seen off by Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs and acting Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Fatah Central Committee member Salim al-Zaanoun [KUNA spelling] and the PLO Kuwait office director 'Awni Battash. 'Arafat is believed to be heading for Qatar, although he normally keeps his destination secret.

AL-QABAS Reports on Husayn-'Arafat Meeting

LD281332 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1243 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Sep (KUNA) — Kuwaiti *AL-QABAS* said here this morning that an unannounced meeting was held last night in the Royal Palace in Amman, which included the Jordanian monarch, King Husayn, the chairman of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, and the political adviser to the Egyptian president, Dr 'Usamah al-Baz.

The newspaper said that there is information, from an unnamed source, that the Jordanian announcement of resuming its diplomatic and political relations with Egypt has come during the peak of Arab and international contacts aimed at establishing a joint action for formulating a new peace project for the Middle East, which basically would be built on a call adopted by the Soviet Union and not opposed by the United States for holding an international peace conference on the Middle East.

On the other hand the newspaper attributed to an unnamed Arab diplomatic source a report that Jordan told a number of Arab capitals as well as the legitimate leadership of the PLO about its intentions to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt 48 hours before announcing the decision of the Jordanian Government. He added that the Jordanian decision comes within a plan agreed on by Arab governments, including the PLO, and with the support of the EEC. The plan aims at holding an international conference — under the sponsorship of the United Nations, with the participation of all the concerned countries, and with the sponsorship of the United States and the Soviet Union — for reaching a settlement which satisfies all the sides of the region.

The source pointed out that a number of American-Palestinian meetings have been held in a European and an unnamed Arab capital for exchanging views on resolving regional problems. During these meetings, the American side stressed the necessity of defining a clear Palestinian stand toward Israel. The newspaper attributed to unnamed Palestinian sources the report that there is a possibility of announcing a provisional Palestinian government during the coming weeks, one which will participate in the international conference.

KUNA Reports Shaykh Sabah's Address to UN

LD281111 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, Sept 28 (KUNA) — Kuwait said Thursday that Iran continues to interfere with the freedom of navigation in the Arabian Gulf, despite a Security Council resolution last spring condemning attacks on commercial shipping. Deputy Premier and Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah stressed anew the political and economic necessity for the Gulf area to remain stable and peaceful. If the area's stability is subjected to turbulence and chaos, its tranquility to attacks, and its freedom of navigation to stoppage, Shaykh Sabah warned, the interests of other nations will be affected and the world's economic growth will be dealt a serious blow. But Shaykh Sabah expressed hope that Iran "would appreciate the realities of those apprehensions." On May 31, the Security Council adopted an Arab-sponsored resolution condemning Iran's attacks on commercial shipping in the Gulf. The document, adopted by a vote of 13 to nil, with Nicaragua and Zimbabwe abstaining, was a compromise between a group of Gulf states, led by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, and several Third World members of the Council.

In his 21-page address, Shaykh Sabah covered a wide range of regional and international issues, dealing with the Iran-Iraq war, the Palestinian problem, Lebanon, Afghanistan, the arms race and the Third World's economic plight. On the Palestinian issue, Shaykh Sabah urged again the convening of an international conference as called for by the General Assembly last December and he reaffirmed Kuwait's support for the Soviet Union's proposals to bring peace to the region. This plan, sent to the secretary-general on July 30, supports the decision of holding an international conference on the Middle East and demands the withdrawal of Israel the territories occupied since 1967. [sentence as received] The proposal also calls for the return of East Jerusalem to the Arabs and making it an inalienable part of a Palestinian state, with the freedom of access to all believers to the holy places.

"We are still of the conviction that the just and comprehensive solution of the Palestine question should emanate basically from the total withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab lands occupied since 1967 including Holy Jerusalem, and the safeguarding of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including the right to self-determination and the establishment of its own state on its national soil," Shaykh Sabah said. Lashing out at Israel for its continued occupation of south Lebanon in defiance of [words indistinct] resolutions, Shaykh Sabah appealed to the international community to press on Israel "to desist immediately from rekindling the flames of discord and to withdraw back to the international borders."

Discussing the situation in Afghanistan, the Kuwaiti foreign minister said while big international efforts have been made to alleviate the problems of the people, all parties concerned should stop interfering in the domestic affairs of the country and help the Afghan refugees to return home so that they can determine their destiny in the way they see fit after foreign forces are withdrawn from their territory.

In southern Africa, Shaykh Sabah denounced the policies of apartheid practiced by South Africa, and called for the implementation of the 1978 UN independence plan for Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO.

Turning to world economic issues, Shaykh Sabah described Third World indebtedness as one of the most dangerous problems of the age. While attributing much of the responsibility to past policies by industrialised countries, Shaykh Sabah said economic cooperation among developing nations represents the cornerstone of achievement of their economic growth and prosperity. This is the only way for them to achieve self-reliance, freedom from dependence on the industrialised countries and subjugation to the conditions they impose on the developing countries.

Further Reaction to Egypt, Jordan Ties

ARAB TIMES Comment

GF301340 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 29 Sep 84 p 6

["Opinion" column by Ahmed Jarallah: "Wise Foresight in Husayn's Decision"]

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan has an excellent record of wise foresight in Arab politics, and since the 1950s Jordanian policy has held a special place in the Arab political arena. King Husayn is wise, but does not have much money to impose his policies and opinions, and his country is not large. He is staunch in his policy because he is convinced that time will reveal the facts when the vision of others become blurred. This wise foresight of the Jordanian monarch brings him problems and difficulties, but, as he says, his shoulders are wide enough to bear these problems.

King Husayn has restored diplomatic ties with Egypt at a very opportune time, which is certainly better than if, for example, it had been done a year ago. The timing was exactly right, and this is evident from the fact that nobody objected -- either those who were expected to object or those who based their objections on merely personal and not on national interests. The restoration of ties with Egypt also shows the characteristic courage of King Husayn. Arab diplomatic ties with Egypt were severed at the Baghdad Arab summit conference in the late seventies. The resolutions and decisions were clear and included a boycott of Egypt and the U.S. as well as strengthening the boycott against Israel. But this did not happen, and Egypt alone was boycotted. Egypt Air flights were banned in some Arab countries, but Pan American flights were always welcomed. Egyptian goods were boycotted, but U.S. goods were not. Also, Israel products, in the name of U.S. and European companies, were marketed in Arab countries.

The price of the boycott against Egypt was more than $4 billion and this was used by those who thought they had to protect the Arab world in the absence of Egypt. But this $4 billion was used for providing a luxurious life for some Arab politicians who were only good at loud talk. This huge amount was used for luxury cars, unparallelled security measures, murder and destruction in the Arab world and against its unity and solidarity.

We, the other people of the Arab world, have to wait until these politicians defeat Israel from their homes in the U.S. or Switzerland. But Israel occupied south Lebanon about the time that Israel withdrew from Sinai; the Suez Canal was reopened and Egypt got the oil from Sinai. Egypt has stood firmly by Iraq at a time that others helped Iran.

King Husayn has treated Egypt during the rule of President Husni Mubarak with justice and equity, and with the manners of a true Arab. This is because Egypt under President Mubarak must not face rejection and ingratitude, especially at a time when other Arab countries are distorting Arab values and allowing Israel to occupy Arab lands. These countries announce one thing and do another, and are using Arab wealth to support Iran against Iraq. They are also painting an ugly picture of the Arab nation for the rest of the world.

It is high time the Arab world ended this strange boycott of Egypt because the Arab world is not made up of only two or three loud-mouthed countries. The question of Arab unanimity in such matters is very strange, especially if this unanimity will harm one or two Arab countries. The Arab people have had enough of this situation, and this is clearly indicated by the fact that the Jordanian decision was warmly welcomed, and those who objected were leaders who were not representative of the feelings of their people.We thank King Husayn for his historic decision. His decision is a response to Egypt's permanent commitment to the Arab world.

AL-SIYASAH Praises Decision

GF291416 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1030 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The Kuwaiti daily *AL-SIYASAH* welcomed today the restoration of Jordanian relations with Egypt which were severed since 1979 and said: "It is time for the Arab world to end this formal boycott." The daily praised King Husayn of Jordan and stated that Egypt's role during President Husni Mubarak's administration has been characterized by the spirit and character of a genuine Arab and that Egypt's role in President Mubarak's era should not be rejected and denied.

The daily stated that diplomatic relations with Egypt were severed at the Baghdad summit at the end of the seventies as a result of a number of clear political and economic decisions to boycott Egypt, as well as the United States, and to strengthen the boycott of Israel. However, the daily said, the boycott "was confined to Egypt and the flight of its airlines to a number of Arab capitals was stopped, whereas Pan American was still welcomed and respected. Moreover, the products of Egypt were boycotted and it is an Arab country and we have no differences with its people and have no right to boycott them." The daily continued: "Egyptian products were boycotted in some Arab countries, while U.S. products were considered top quality products for trade along with Israeli products which come under U.S. and European company names."

It stressed that Israel, which was the cause of the broken relations with Egypt, "invaded Lebanon, occupied it and we are still suffering its consequences. Israel left the Sinai and Egypt restored the revenues of the Suez Canal and Sinai petroleum. Egypt has also supported Iraq within limits of its capabilities while we find others standing by Iran." The daily concluded by saying that "the Arab people are fed up with this boycott and a proof for this is that the Jordanian decision has been received with open arms."

Foreign Ministry View

LD291128 Kuwait KUNA in English 1018 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Kuwait, Sept 29 (KUNA) — Kuwait Saturday commented on Jordan's resumption of relations with Egypt with a reassertion of its conviction that Arab summit decisions should await another top-level regional gathering before being reversed.

In the first reaction from Kuwait on last week's Jordanian move, an official Foreign Ministry source told KUNA that this had always been Kuwait's stand. "The freezing of relations between Arab League states and Egypt is the result of the summit held in Baghdad after the conclusion of the Camp David accords," the official pointed out. "Kuwait, which has always adhered to Arab League resolutions, has made clear in the past that any decision taken by an Arab summit should only be reviewed by a similar meeting," he added. But he said that Kuwait "fully appreciates Egypt's Arab and international role and the direction (taken by) President Husni Mubarak in the field of Arab action." The official added that the country was keen to see the establishment of united Arab stands that could help promote regional stability.

The Jordanian cabinet last Tuesday night announced that diplomatic relations between Amman and Cairo would resume with immediate effect after a five year break, thus becoming the first Arab country to re-establish ties after the post Camp David freeze.Only three arab countries — Oman, Sudan and Somalia — did not suspend diplomatic ties with Cairo at the time.

The Jordanian move has received a mixed reception from Arab governments. Morocco tacitly lauded the move, as did Oman. Syria and Libya, for their part, opposed the resumption of relations as a violation of the Baghdad summit agreement. Saudi Arabia issued a statement Thursday neither condemning nor condoning the move. The Saudis praised Egypt's policies, but stressed that they felt collective action on the issue would have been more appropriate than Jordan's unilateral step. Meanwhile in Abu Dhabi Saturday, the UAE, [word indistinct] released a communique expressing support for the "necessity of returning Egypt to Arab ranks," but stressing the importance of "consultation and exchanging views" between Arab countries on all matters relating to summit resolutions as a means of consolidating inter-Arab solidarity.

OMAN

Petroleum Minister Departs for UAE

GF301017 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0910 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Muscat, 30 Sep (WAKH) — Sa'id ibn Ahmad Sa'id al-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals, left Muscat for Ra's al-Khaymah Emirate today on a visit of several days to the UAE. Mr Shanfari said that he will convey a verbal message from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman to Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah, on the current cooperation between them.

QATAR

PLO's 'Arafat Arrives in Qatar 30 Sep

GF301720 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Doha, 30 Sep (WAKH) — PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived here today from Kuwait on a short visit to Qatar as part of a tour of the region's states. On arrival, Mr 'Arafat told the QATARI NEWS AGENCY that the visit is a part of a Gulf tour during which he will meet with heads of states to discuss the Palestinian cause and Arab developments. During his visit to Kuwait, Mr 'Arafat held talks with H.H. the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, and H.H. Crown Prince Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah, dealing with the latest developments of the Palestinian cause, the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in Lebanon.

Meets With Deputy Amir

GF301852 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1807 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Doha, 30 Sep (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari deputy amir, received here this evening Mr Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, who is currently visiting Doha. Qatar radio reported that Mr 'Arafat briefed Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani on the latest developments of the Palestinian question in the Arab and international arenas and that he reviewed with him the general situation in the Arab world and the current international situation. Mr 'Arafat expressed his gratitude and appreciation for the fixed and permanent stand of the State of Qatar and for its support and help to the Palestinian question on all levels. For his part, Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani reiterated Qatar's stand — the amir, government, and people — toward the struggle of the Palestinian people. Mr Yasir 'Arafat and his accompanying delegation left Doha later this evening upon the conclusion of his brief visit to the state of Qatar.

AL-'ARAB Comments on Murphy's Middle East Tour

GF301424 Doha QNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 30 Sep (QNA) — Qatari dailies today commented on the results of the tour made by Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and its effect on the role which the United States can play in the region in the future. In its editorial, the newspaper *AL-'ARAB* said that while Murphy came to the region through the Lebanese door and right after the U.S. Embassy explosion in Beirut, the events affirmed that the embassy issue and even the whole Lebanese issue were not the main goal of the new U.S. political assault. The paper questioned whether Murphy's tour is the beginning of shuttle diplomacy which will result in new situations and problems in the Arab world.

It said that although the Arab world does not have an answer to this question, this does not mean that this tour came from a vacuum, affirming that there is a significant role which the U.S. envoy is playing in the development of the region's issues. The paper expressed the belief that there are fateful developments regarding pan-Arab issues and to which Murphy is making a move, particularly as the arena has become ripe for a U.S. harvest, which certainly would not favor Arab issues and drives.

SAUDI ARABIA

Austrian Vice Chancellor Arrives for Talks

LD281324 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0640 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Dhahran, 28 Sep (SPA) — Norbert Steger, Austrian vice chancellor and minister of trade, commerce and industry, arrived this morning in Dhahran on a 4-day visit to the Kingdom at the head of a trade delegation. During his visit, the Austrian official will hold talks with a number of senior officials dealing with strengthening cooperation between the Kingdom and Austria in the fields of trade and industry.

Meets Industry, Agriculture Ministers

LD291916 Riyadh SPA in English 1235 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Riyadh, Sept 29, SPA — Saudi Industry and Electric Power Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil, who is also acting commerce minister, conferred here today with Austrian Vice-Chancellor and Trade and Industry Minister Norbert Steger.

After the meeting, Al-Zamil told SPA that they discussed several issues pertaining to trade and industry in the two countries as well as prospects of industrial ventures and trade exchanges. He said Austria expressed its readiness to train the Saudi manpower, particularly in the field of hotels and catering services. Al-Zamil said big Austrian companies had also expressed their desire to participate in the Kingdom's industrial projects. He added that they agreed to easing facilities for the visits of Saudi trade delegations, comprising Saudi businessmen, which will visit Austria and a number of other European countries next month.

The Saudi minister said Steger expressed his full satisfaction with the existing cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Austria. For his part, Al-Zamil also expressed satisfaction with the excellent political relations between the two countries, particularly Austria's honoured stand in support of Arab causes and its existing trade cooperation between Austria and Saudi Arabia. He agreed with the visiting guest to get benefit from the experience of Austrian companies for various government sectors. Austria announced two days ago that it officially welcomed import of Saudi industrial products. Later, Steger also met Saudi Agriculture and Water Minister Dr 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Al ash-Shaykh, who is also the acting health minister and reviewed with him cooperation in the fields of agriculture and health.

Cooperation Agreement Ratified With Ireland

LD301918 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1850 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Jeddah, 30 Sep (SPA) — A royal decree, dated 17 September 1984, has been issued ratifying the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Government of Ireland signed in Dublin on 20 October 1983. Follows the text of the decree:

With God's help: We, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; after taking cognizance of Article 19 of the Council of Ministers procedure issued as Royal Decree 38 dated 22.10.1377 of the Hegira, and after taking cognizance of the Council of Ministers' Decision 241 dated 9.11.1404 of the Hegira, decree the following: First, to ratify the agreement of economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Government of Ireland signed in Dublin on 20 October 1983 according to the text attached herewith; second, his highness the deputy prime minister and the ministers shall implement this decree each according to his sphere of responsibility.

Prince, Mitterand Discuss Egypt, Jordan Ties

LD281358 Riyadh SPA in English 1233 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Paris, Sept 28, SPA — French President Francois Mitterrand received here today the visiting Saudi Second Deputy Premier and Defence and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting took one and half hours and it was attended by the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to France Jamil al-Hujaylan.

After the meeting, Prince Sultan said he discussed with the French president fraternal relations and fruitful cooperation between the Kingdom and France. Prince Sultan hailed the pace at which the Franco-Saudi relations were growing and said his meeting with Mitterrand was an evident of relations between the two countries. "The Middle East issue has been on the top of issues which were discussed during the meeting," Prince Sultan said.

Regarding the recently held joint meeting of Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) foreign and defence ministers in Abha, Saudi Arabia, Prince Sultan described the meeting as "very good and was in the best interest of the Arab nation." Commenting on Jordan decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, Prince Sultan reaffirmed the Kingdom's commitment to the Arab summit resolutions and expressed his country's welcome of any Arab cooperation. He said Saudi Arabia appreciates the importance of Egypt in the world and wishes the Egyptian people every progress and prosperity under the leadership of President Husni Mubarak. Replying to a question on his upcoming visit to Brazil, Prince Sultan said it will be in response to an invitation of the Brazilian Government.

Defense Minister on Mideast in Lebanese Daily

LD291401 Riyadh SPA in English 1257 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut, Sept 29, SPA — Saudi Second Deputy Premier and Defense and Aviation Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has renewed his country's support to Lebanon's integrity and independence. In a statement published today by Lebanese daily *AN-ANWAR* Prince Sultan said the Kingdom's support to Lebanon would continue despite an attack on its consular section in Beirut and withdrawal of its embassy staff from the country. Prince Sultan said the Kingdom has been notified four days in advance before the attack on its consular section and that the Lebanese authorities had sent a force for the consular section's protection, but for some unknown reasons, this force had been withdrawn before one hour of the attack.

Replying to a question on security incidents which took place this year's pilgrimage season, he said the Kingdom would not allow any political festival during the pilgrimage days or raising of non-religious slogans during this eason. Prince Sultan said some groups of pilgrims had tried to hold demonstrations, but the Saudi security forces, who had been monitoring their activities, had succeeded in nipping their attempts in the bud.

Asked whether France had changed its balanced stand towards the Arab and Middle East issues, he said the French policy, whose foundations had been laid by the late President de Gaulle in 1967 after a meeting with the late King Faysal, was still active in developing cooperation and understanding between the Arabs and the French people.

Replying to a question to the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, Prince Sultan said the Council had been proving day by day that it was of a great help to the Arabs in all spheres, and that we would not claim that it will lead to a merger or a confederal union for member states. He added that the Council was based on a strong conviction for the need to achieve cooperation and planning among the six states.

Commenting on Jordan's recent decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, Prince Sultan said the Kingdom supports the Arab census and that the Arab summit's decision to expel

Egypt from the Arab league should be cancelled only by another Arab summit.

UAE

Ra's al-Khaymah Ruler Receives Omani Official

GF301404 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Shaykh Saqr ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of Ra's al-Khaymah, received in his office in Al-Ma'murah palace today Sa'id al-Shanfari, Omani minister of petroleum and minerals, who arrived in Ra's al-Khaymah today. During the meeting a number of issues of mutual concern, particularly petroleum issues, were discussed.

'Abdallah Receives Iraqi Counterpart's Message

GF291402 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1100 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 29 Sep (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, received today a written message from Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, dealing with bilateral relations between both countries and ways to strengthen them. The message was received by Ya'qub Al-Kindi, acting under secretary of the UAE Foreign Ministry, during a meeting today with Taha Rajab 'Arim, Iraqi ambassador to the UAE.

'Arafat Stops Briefly in UAE, Meets President

GF010937 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Sep (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Abu Dhabi today after concluding a brief visit of several hours to the UAE. During this visit, 'Arafat met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan. They discussed current Arab issues, particularly those pertaining to the Palestinian issue on the Arab and the international levels.

AL-ITTIHAD: U.S. Losing Credibility in Region

GF301012 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0555 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Sep (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has expressed its fears toward the current U.S. moves in the Middle East region, describing them as strange moves which will lead either to war or peace, that is if Washington currently desires to open the file of peace.

In its editorial today, the paper gave examples of similar U.S. moves which were made before the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation in 1967 and the tripartite aggression against Egypt in 1956. It said that Israel began its aggression in 1967 and carried out its aircraft raid which broke the Arabs on the day which the U.S vice president was scheduled to arrive in Cairo, while his Egyptian counterpart was scheduled to arrive in Washington.

The paper said the recent U.S. move made under the auspices of the election battle and President Reagan's speech on reviving his initiative resembles to a considerable extent the U.S. move made in 1956 during the tripartite aggression against Egypt, when then-President Eisenhower adopted a peaceful stand while he was in the midst of the election battle. He realized this stance and international peace were popular in his country. If he had not adopted this stance, matters would have been different and many canges would have taken place.

AL-ITTIHAD pointed out that the current moves are not different from previous ones. Many Arab leaders, foremost of which is King Husayn, have announced that the United States has lost its credibility in the region. As a result, U.S. influence has begun to recede. Maybe its action might help rescue whatever can be rescued, particularly if the United States would listen to what the GCC foreign ministers tell George Shultz during their meeting with him tomorrow.

In conclusion, the paper said that the United States must definitely realize the significance of what will be said, because the GCC ministers will talk not only on behalf of their countries, but also on behalf of the whole Arab nation. They will affirm to the U.S. secretary of state that the security of the Gulf is not separate from Arab security and that there cannot be any stability in the region without a just resolution of the Palestinian issue, if only Washington desires to rescue its reputation and what is left of its credibility.

Statement Issued on Jordanian Move Toward Egypt

GF281806 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 28 Sep (WAKH) — A responsible source in the UAE has issued the following statement in response to Jordan's decision to resume relations with Egypt. It says: The UAE has always been extremely anxious about the achievement of Arab solidarity and its reinforcement through adherence to the resolutions made by the Arab summit conferences. Out of such anxiety, the UAE has continuously called for the necessity of resorting to consultations among the leaders of the fraternal Arab states in matters related to these resolutions in order to secure the unity of the Arab ranks and bolster cohesion and cooperation.

Realizing the necessity of Egypt's return to Arab ranks, the UAE sees the principle of consultation and council among the brother leaders of the fraternal Arab states as necessary and vital for maintaining unity and preventing division and disagreement among the Arab states over main issues. Hence, the UAE hopes that the Arab arena will witness sincere efforts aimed at preserving unity and determine to achieve cohesion among the Arab states in order to regain their rights and secure their dignity and strength.

PDRY

Diplomatic Relations Established With DRA

GF291730 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] An agreement on establishing diplomatic relations between the PDRY and the DRA was signed in New York the day before yesterday. The agreement was signed on the Yemeni side by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz Al-Dali, YSP Political Bureau member and foreign minister, and on the Afghan side by DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost. Following the signing of the agreement, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the means of strengthening them.

Chairman Leaves Aden for Sofia, Moscow

GF291500 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today left the country for Sofia on a friendly visit to Bulgaria in response to an invitation he received from Todor Zhivkov, BCP secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad will then pay an official visit to the USSR, during which he will meet with Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet. He will also discuss with Soviet leaders several issues of mutual interest as well as the means of developing relations between the two friendly countries. A number of party and state officials are accompanying Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on his visits to Bulgaria and the USSR.

Chairman 'Ali Nasir Receives DFLP's Hawatimah

GF281820 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers received in his office at the Central Committee's Secretariat at noon today Brother Nayif Hawatimah, secretary general of the DFLP. A number of issues related to developing the struggle relations between the YSP and the DFLP were discussed and the most important developments in the Arab arena in general and in the Palestinian arena in particular were reviewed.

The brother secretary general stressed our countries principled and fixed stand in support of the struggle of the Arab Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in order to return to their homeland, reserve the right to self-determination, and build their independent state. He pointed out that our country will continue its efforts aimed at bolstering the integrity of the PLO and eliminating the state of division in the Palestinian arena by reuniting the PLO and reinforcing its struggle alliance with the Arab liberation movement's various national and progressive factions to confront the imperialist and Zionist challenges and deter all submissive plans which undermine the rights of the Arab Palestinian people.

The meeting was attended by Brothers 'Ali Ahmad Nasir 'Antar, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and first deputy prime minister; 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau; and [name indistinct], DFLP representative in Aden.

YAR

YAR President Appreciates Saudi Aid

LD292117 Riyadh SPA in English 1915 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Sana'a' Sept 29, SPA — North Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has appreciated generous aid extended by the Saudi Government under the leadership of HM King Fahd in all development spheres. Speaking to SPA at the end of an inaugural ceremony for the improvement and development of Sana'a's international airport. President Salih said the project was one of many vital schemes, which had been financed by Saudi Arabia. He said the Kingdom was the first country to help North Yemen in the field of education, economy, culture and other sectors. President Salih added that such a cooperation and generous Saudi help reflected the strong cohesion of the brotherly relations between the two countries. He said the airport project also demonstrated the leading role played by the joint Saudi-Yemeni Coordination Council in boosting bilateral relations in various fields.

Mine Discovered by British Reportedly Soviet-Made

NC301322 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1250 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — The Armed Forces General Command has announced that a British ship participating with Egyptian naval units in surveying the Gulf of Suez discovered a mine on 12 September. The mine was removed and examined by experts. It was found to be Soviet-made, a statement issued by the Armed Forces said today.

'Abd al-Majid UN General Assembly Speech

NC281800 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep (MENA) — Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt is taking it upon itself to press for a just political solution to the Palestinian problem and the Middle East crisis so that the area can live in peace. Delivering Egypt's speech before the UN General Assembly, the foreign minister said that there are several indispensable considerations for reaching such a solution — considerations derived from the collective experience of those who have come in touch with this conflict. These considerations, he said, are:

1. Peace and territorial expansion are irreconcilable. Therefore, Israel should cease its occupation of Arab territories to open the way for real peace. This applies to the West Bank, including Jerusalem and the Gaza Strip, and to occupied Syrian territories.

2. The Palestinian problem should be solved through negotiations with the Palestinian people, a main party to the problem, and naturally along with Israel.

3. The starting point for such negotiations should be the concept of mutual recognition — that every party acknowledges the right of the other to exist.

4. The Palestinian people's right to self-determination is an inalienable and sacred right that no one can question. Studying the history of the Palestinian problem, we find that attempts to deny this right, or circumvent it, were responsible for all the mistakes made and the resulting complications, even wars. When we talk about self-determination we neccessarily mean the Palestinian people's right to an independent state on their national soil and also their right to unite with any other entity, if they so freely choose.

5. By virtue of what was said before, the Palestinian people — the main party to the problem — have the right to choose their representatives and those who speak in their name. Actually, they have already chosen the PLO to represent them and speak in their name.

Continuing his speech, 'Abd al-Majid said: The Middle East has gone through successive rounds of bloody conflict. This is still the case. Hence, the international consensus is that this conflict should be settled to spare the region's people and prevent serious outcome, and to spare the world its grave complications and possible ramifications. This is why Egypt launched its historic initiative to open the road to peace. Egypt wants to establish a just and honorable peace across the region — a peace that turns a new leaf for co-existence in the area in line with the principles contained in the UN Charter. Unfortunately, hopes for such peace dwindle as Israel continues its occupation of Arab territories and denies the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to choose their representatives.

Today, 'Abd al-Majid said, there is a spreading feeling of bitterness and frustration as Israel tries to keep its control of the occupied Arab territories and the inhabitants living there. Measures were taken to annex Jerusalem and the Golan Heights. There was an attack on Iraq's nuclear reactor — a reactor devoted to peaceful purposes. Then came the invasion of Lebanon and the occupation of its south — an occupation which is continuing.

The foreign minister added: Since a new government has been formed in Israel, based on a coalition of various parties, we hope that its options and courses will aim at a real and just peace that responds to the Palestinian people's national rights. It is such a peace that will ensure real security for Israel.

He further said: In this respect, we do not lack initiatives or peace plans. There are several initiatives and plans, including the Egyptian-French plan which was submitted to the Security Council, the Fes plan and President Reagan's initiative. There are other initiatives, as well as the UN initiative calling for an international conference for peace in the Middle East. We responded to and supported this initiative as we see no reason to reject it. Everyone must appreciate the extent of the PLO's positive stand in accepting it.

The foreign minister affirmed that the Lebanese events have again proven the futility of a policy of invasion and attempting to impose peace by force. These events have also proven that we were right and we therefore believe that the decision by the new Israeli Government to withdraw from Lebanon is a sound one. We hope that it will materialize without stalling and that it will be the end of the series of aggressions against Lebanon, for which we wish stability, harmony, and prosperity in an atmosphere of freedom from foreign interference.

The foreign minister noted the serious and volatile situation in the Gulf resulting from the bloody conflict between Iraq and Iran. He said that Egypt announced its stand clearly at the beginning of the conflict, a stand still firm and unchanged. He said that Egypt is exerting the utmost efforts to reach a peaceful settlement to the conflict and will continue its efforts until the response to the international appeal is fulfilled, the fighting stopped, and negotiations begun for a peaceful settlement.

The foreign minister said that Egypt's stand stems from its choice of peace not only as a strategy of its foreign policy, but also from endeavors to establish peace in the entire region to which Egypt belongs and to exert the utmost possible efforts so that peace will prevail in the world.

Speaking about recent events in the Red Sea area, the foreign minister said that they affirmed the importance of Egypt's previous call for the need for the Red Sea littoral countries to exert efforts to ensure safe navigation. We fully support the initiative of fraternal Sudan, to which we are linked with integral ties, because the proposal will further boost peace in the area and for all our people.

Referring to Jordan's decision to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt, the foreign minister said: Allow me to greet from this podium His Majesty King Husayn, the monarch of Jordan, and the people and government of fraternal Jordan, for the wise and positive step to restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. This affirms the powerful will of the people and Government of Jordan to bring brothers together, open vistas for the future of Arab solidarity, and boost joint Arab action to achieve the Arab nation's goals and aspirations.

Reviewing the situation in Africa, the foreign minister said: Recent developments in South Africa relevant to the Namibia issue clearly show the extent of positiveness and responsibility demonstrated by the SWAPO organization out of its desire to achieve the independence of the province peacefully and through negotiations. The South African regime met this attitude with arrogance and intransigence to achieve the goal of impeding independence for Namibia as long as possible. This will leave only one option to SWAPO, namely to continue its just and legitimate struggle, a struggle that Egypt will support until Namibia's independence is achieved.

Addressing the UN General Assembly, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said: Since many problems trouble the world today, the group of nonaligned countries and the group of Islamic countries have laid out a practical framework to deal with most of these problems. We are hopeful that the continued efforts of the UN secretary general to reach a settlement in Afghanistan will succeed in helping the fraternal Afghan people regain their peace, freedom, and independence. We hope the secretary general will also succeed in his efforts to solve the Cyprus problem so that the Greek and Turkish communities will reach a settlement that helps them to live and cooperate together and preserve their traditions.

Moving to disarmament, the foreign minister called on the countries possessing nuclear weapons to listen to reason, respond to the plea of millions of people, and stop the nuclear arms race. This race should be stopped, 'Abd al-Majid said, through agreements providing for the gradual eradication of weapons meant for total destruction and for eradicating the possibility of nuclear war.

For years, 'Abd al-Majid said, Egypt has been calling for the creation of an area free from nuclear weapons in the Middle East. Egypt made good this call by signing the nuclear nonproliferation treaty in February 1981. The UN General Assembly endorsed this stand during its last session, 'Abd al-Majid added, by calling on the region's countries to stop producing, buying, or storing nuclear weapons; to prohibit third parties from installing such weapons on their territories; and to abide by the measures of the IAEA.

Commenting on the international economic situation, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that the international economy has become so interlinked that only cooperation and dialogue can help solve its problems. In this context, he said: I would like to refer to President Husni Mubarak's call for reviving international cooperation. During the sixth UNCTAD conference held last year in Belgrade, Mubarak called for summit meetings between the leaders of the North and the South to examine the international economic conditions and to agree on policies that can save the world from any severe crises and ensure the smooth functioning of the economic system for the benefit of all.

The foreign minister said: On this same day last year and from this same platform, President Husni Mubarak addressed the 38th General Assembly session. Mubarak pointed out the importance of holding a special UN General Assembly session to discuss ways to boost the role of the United Nations in maintaining world peace and security. We believe that it would be appropriate, as we are about to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, to start taking steps for holding this special session.

[Words indistinct] the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, 'Abd al-Majid said, invokes memories of how this organization came into being. This organization was born through one of the most horrible experiences of the human race, World War II, which all nations of the world vowed never to allow happen again. [passage indistinct]

Al-Majid Urges Conference

NC281815 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 28 Sep (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid today made two proposals during his speech to the UN General Assembly.

The first proposal is to hold a special session to discuss boosting the United Nations' role in maintaining world peace and security on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations. This proposal is derived from President Mubarak's speech during the last session of the UN General Assembly.

The second proposal is to hold a diplomatic conference, including all the parties of the fourth Geneva agreement, to look into the deteriorating situation in the occupied territories and take necessary measures to enact the provisions of this agreement. The Egyptian foreign minister called on the UN secretary general, the chairman of the International Red Cross Committee, and the chairman of the independent committee on humanitarian issues to examine the proposal and discuss the best way to bring it into practice.

'Abd al-Majid Confers With Iraq's 'Aziz at UN

NC282042 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid met at UN headquarters today with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister. The discussions dealt with the general situation in the Middle East and focused on recent developments in the Gulf region. They also discussed diplomatic efforts Egypt is exerting within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement to put an end to the Iraq-Iran war and to settle the conflict peacefully.

Foreign Minister Addresses Group of 77

NC291607 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1525 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) — Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has called on all members of the Group of 77 to support the United Nations and bolster its role in attaining the goals endorsed by the international community as a whole; namely, its role in attaining economic and political stability and in safeguarding world peace and security. 'Abd al-Majid was addressing the group's ministerial meeting on the occasion of Egypt's election to the chairmanship of this group. He thanked the African countries for the trust they accorded to Egypt — the African countries unanimously endorsed Egypt's nomination for the chairmanship.

'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt's performance as chairman of the group depends primarily on the members' cooperation in achieving their common goals. A new phase of cooperation will start, he said, in which we will move from drawing up plans and schemes to implementing projects and programs.

Al-Majid Meets With PLO Officials

NC292103 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid tonight met with Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, and other PLO officials. 'Abd al-Majid then told the radio correspondent that the meeting involved an exchange of views on recent developments regarding the Palestinian problem and efforts to be made during the coming weeks to reach a just solution of this problem. 'Abd al-Majid added that he has expounded on the Egyptian views concerning the various aspects of the problem and stressed Egypt's concern for finding a just and comprehensive solution to this problem. 'Abd al-Majid also described the meeting as very cordial, adding that the Palestinian delegation expressed its satisfaction over Egypt's speech delivered yesterday before the UN General Assembly.

Further Comments on Renewed Relations With Jordan

Mubarak Praises King Husayn

NC281231 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] President Husni Mubarak this morning visited the tomb of the late leader Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, recited a Koranic verse for his soul, and placed a wreath on the tomb.

President Mubarak answered journalists' questions on the restoration of relations with Jordan. He said it is a bold step by King Husayn and on the right path as far as Arab accord is concerned. Mubarak further said that it channels all Arab efforts in the right direction — toward solving the Palestinian issue. He added: We have had enough of abuse and condemnations; they will only lead to further estrangement. The current attacks and slander are regrettable. We all know that Libya is attacking us; it is taken for granted. As for Syria, this is a strange thing. We must therefore rise above the level of these stands and be honest with ourselves concerning the current fragmented Arab situation. Unless we close our ranks, the issue will not be solved. No one knows what the next step will be.

Asked if he will visit Jordan, Mubarak said: Why not?

Assembly Appeals to Arabs

NC291246 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1157 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Resolution issued by the People's Assembly on 29 September addressed to Jordan and the Arab nation; read by Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub — recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate;

The Egyptian People's Assembly, meeting today on 4 Muharram 1405 hegira, corresponding to 29 September 1984, received with deep admiration and interest the Jordanian Government's decision to resume political relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Egypt, the struggler and believer, today opens its heart and arms in the name of its long struggle and in the name of its pan-Arab responsibilities to every Arab state that believes the time is ripe to rise above differences to the level of current events and of the hopes of the Arab nation. Egypt will take two steps for every step taken by every other country towards unity of ranks and joint Arab action. Egypt will do this so the Arab nation will come to agreement out of faithfulness to those who died for the sake of their nation and to support those insisting on continuing along the road for the sake of their nation.

The Egyptian People's Assembly, while conveying its thanks and appreciation to fraternal Jordan for opening the way towards unity of ranks and joint action, appeals to the live conscience of this nation, represented by its kings and presidents, its parliaments and governments, and its alert and striving peoples, that we have no time to waste in protecting the territories and defending the Palestinians' rights.

Let us meet today and not tomorrow; tomorrow will be too late. We have said our word and God is our witness. God's peace and blessings be with you. [applause]

'Ali Delivers Statement

NC291300 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1146 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Statement delivered by Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali at the People's Assembly on 29 Setember — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate:

The presidency issued a statement expressing complete appreciation for this daring and courageous step taken by fraternal Jordan — a step that has not emanated from a vacuum. In restoring political relations with Egypt, Jordan has not done this out of a vacuum. Jordan must have reviewed all aspects of the situation, and has seen that Egypt, despite the treaties and despite the commitments of the peace agreements, has not abandoned its Arab responsibilities toward all the Arab and fateful issues.

If we want to review Egypt's position in this matter, let us go back to its position on Jerusalem, the Golan, the Israeli siege on the Palestinian forces and on the Palestinian leadership in Beirut. Let us go back to Egypt's position when Israel invaded southern Lebanon. Let us review Egypt's positions toward the PLO when it was besieged in Tripoli. The Egyptian Armed Forces — their air force and navy — hastened to provide security for the PLO leadership and forces until they brought them to the YAR. All these positions undoubtedly provide a correct picture of Egypt's nobility and its abidance by its Arab and national responsibilities. They also provide a correct picture that Egypt's policy does not change, and that it is committed to all the Arab issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue.

This has been our position in all situations. Let us review the positions of the others. There is no reason to mention these positions for they are clear in the Arab east and the Arab Maghreb. This is a matter that harms the Arab nation in all situations and all aspects. These positions destroy Arab solidarity. Therefore, Jordan's decision did not stem from a vacuum. The Fes summit resolutions advocate peace as the means for solving the Palestinian problem, and all the Arab states have committed themselves to these resolutions, but have not provided any chance for their implementation.

Consequently, this step is regarded as a serious one toward peace to which all nations aspire. Egypt is working within the framework of the UN Charter and international law to achieve the Arab and Palestinian right.

Once again, from here I salute Jordan — people, government, and king — for its stands considered a connecting link and a starting point for releasing the Arab resources to safeguard Arab land, Arab interests, and Arab future. Thank you.

Ghali Statement on Relations

NC291322 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1152 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Statement by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, to the People's Assembly on 29 September — recorded]

[Text] The prime minister spoke about the factors that led to the restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan. I want to speak about the consequences of the restoration of these relations, as well as about future Egyptian diplomatic moves.

We can sum up the positive results of the restoration of relations between Egypt and Jordan in the following points, which will be tantamount to a program for diplomatic action in the coming months:

1. The restoration of diplomatic relations is not regarded as proof of the soundness of the Egyptian or Jordanian stands. It is a victory for the will of Arab soilidarity and the will to overcome division and disagreement; it is a confirmation of the importance of joint Arab action, without which there can be no future for the Arab cause or for the Arab nation.

2. It can be said that with the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations, the 1979 Baghdad Conference resolutions boycotting Egypt have become insignificant and worthless; they have become a slogan devoid of substance. The rejectionist states hide their real intentions behind this slogan.

3. The restoration of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan opens the door to a new diplomatic move. This new diplomatic move will be based on the UN resolutions, foremost of which is the UN Security Council resolution issued on 22 November 1976. Why? Because it is known that this resolution gives Egypt and Jordan a special position in the settlement of the Palestinian issue on the basis that both Egypt and Jordan have a special presence or responsibility in the Palestinian territories. Egypt has a special responsibility in the Gaza Strip and Jordan has a special responsibility in the West Bank. Of course, this is in cooperation with the PLO.

Another remark is that the restoration of Egyptian-Jordanian relations will allow the hesistant Arab states to rid themselves of the Baghdad resolutions, to restore relations with Egypt, and to work within the framework of joint diplomatic action.

One final remark is that the restoration of relations with Jordan constitutes a recognition of Egypt's historical and political responsibility for achieving Arab solidarity and joint Arab action. Therefore, what gives rise to hope now is establishing a new strategy that will be an embodiment of a new Arab awakening and readiness for a new Arab move.

Regarding the practical aspect, we sent a cable of thanks to Oman because it was looking after Egyptian interests in Jordan. We also contacted the Egyptian Embassy in Jordan, which raised the Egyptian flag in Amman yesterday. The Foreign Ministry also received the Jordanian charge d'affaires in Cairo. There has been an embassy in Egypt as of yesterday. In the coming days, President Husni Mubarak will approve the appointment of the new Egyptian ambassador who will represent Egypt in Jordan.

We once again congratulate the Egyptian and Jordanian peoples on this new daring step, which will contribute to a new move toward the establishment of the foundations of a new strategy in the Arab world. Thank you.

Palestinian Official Welcomes Decision

NC291440 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1355 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) — PNC member Sa'id Kamal has stated that Jordan's decision to resume political and diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt is a constructive step along the way of restoring Egyptian strategic weight to the Arab solidarity movement. This will be the cornerstone for the joint struggle to retrieve the occupied Arab territories and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights under PLO leadership.

The Palestinian official stressed that the decision to resume relations will contribute to the strengthening of popular and official relations amo Jordan, the PLO, and Egypt, particularly following the historic visit of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to his brother President Husni Mubarak last December.

Sa'id Kamal added that he hopes this step will be the beginning of a change in Arab relations so as to confront the plans aimed at benefiting from the fragmentation of collective Arab action and the loss of the Palestinian people's rights. He said that even though Egypt, under the leadership of President Mubarak, has not abandoned its Arab responsibilities, particularly towards the Arab Palestinian people, the Jordanian decision puts matters along the correct course.

Concluding his statement, the Palestinian official appealed to the Arab countries which have not yet taken this step, to emulate Jordan so that the enemies of Arab solidarity will not benefit from the state of rupture and fragmentation.

Jordan's Husayn Telephones Mubarak

LD302129 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — This evening King Husayn of Jordan telephoned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Mubarak Views Jordan Ties

NC010909 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0830 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Oct (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak has affirmed that the restoration of relations with any fraternal Arab state does not mean a commitment by Egypt detrimental to any agreements ratified on the course of peace.

He affirmed that Egypt will not accept anyone imposing their views on it. Mubarak said: We respect the will of the Arab brothers, but we do not accept anyone interfering in our decisions. Egypt's will belongs only to Egypt and its people, and we will not accept Egypt's will or honor being subject to negotiations.

This statement was made during Mubarak's meeting yesterday evening with the NDP parliamentary body in reply to various reactions and Arab states' stands on the restoration of full diplomatic relations with Jordan. He emphasized that Egypt's security and dignity must be above all considerations.

Mubarak said: Our decisionmaking is our own and we do not accept anyone dictating conditions to us that we do not accept, that our people's dignity does not accept, and that we consider contradictory to our national interests and strategies.

Speaking about the restoration of full diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt, Mubarak described it as a bold step on the right path and in line with supreme Arab interests. Mubarak added that this step is characterized by responsibility during the current situation. Mubarak said the statement Jordan issued on the occasion is an enlightened statement, adding that King Husayn has taken a step worthy of Egypt's appreciation — from the people, government, and president.

Mubarak affirmed that Egypt understands the circumstances facing the Arab brothers and welcomes every step on the road to Arab solidarity. He also asserted that Egypt will never shrink from its Arab responsibilities.

Mubarak stressed the need for activating party work. He announced that the formation of the NDP Political Bureau will soon be completed, adding that this will be followed by the consolidation of party work on all levels.

Mubarak issued firm instructions to not permit any increase in the price of commodities that would affect the working class. He asked the prime minister to immediately hold a meeting with the ministers of supply, local government, industry, interior, and agriculture to discuss the status of commodities whose prices have increased noticeably during the past few days.

At the end of the 3-hour meeting, Mubarak reiterated his interest in holding periodic meetings with the NDP parliamentary body, particularly during the convening of the People's Assembly.

Reportage on Visit of Chadian President's Envoy

French-Libyan Agreement Viewed

NC291405 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, this morning held talks with Mahamat Nouri, personal envoy of Chadian President Hissein Habre. During the session the Chadian envoy explained his government's stand on the French-Libyan agreement to withdraw their forces from Chad. He expressed his government's concern over the consequences if the agreement is not implemented with good intentions.

Dr Butrus Ghali stressed Egypt's support for anything that consolidates the independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty of the fraternal Republic of Chad. He also stressed Egypt's desire to consult and coordinate with President Habre's government.

The personal envoy has arrived in Cairo on a visit of several days.

Chadian Envoy on Agreement

NC292046 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre during his meeting with Habre's envoy Mahamat Nouri, who arrived in Cairo yesterday on a visit of several days to Egypt. The meeting was attended by Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the Chadian ambassador to Cairo.

The Chadian envoy said that the meeting dealt with the situation in Chad, adding that the message he handed to President Mubarak expresses the feeling of the Chadian people following the French-Libyan agreement on troop withdrawal from Chad.

Nouri added: This agreement came as a surprise to us. We did not take part in it and only learned about it from the media. Chad objects to the uncordial attitude of the French side which, he said, made us feel uneasy.

Nouri said that this is the feeling he has imparted to President Mubarak, adding that while the French troops are actually withdrawing, the Libyan troops have not yet started. At best, he said, the Libyan troops will withdraw to northern Chad until the next OAU summit. Afterwards, Nouri said, they will renew their aggression against Chad.

Nouri said that Egypt always supported the Chadian people and government in their quest for independence and territorial integrity. He said that Egypt supports the withdrawal of troops from Chad under the condition that such a withdrawal involves all the Chadian land and that it leads to national reconciliation in Chad.

Envoy Departs for Khartoum

NC300634 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — Mahamat Nouri, the Chadian president's personal envoy, left Cairo for Khartoum early this morning following a 2-day visit to Egypt.

'Ali on Extending Emergency Law by 19 Months

NC291548 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 29 Sep (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that the bill for extending the state of emergency, referred by the government to the People's Assembly today, is not meant as a tool to expropriate or constrain freedom of opinion. The bill, he said, will by no means interfere with the rights and liberties guaranteed in the Constitution and spelled out in the law.

In a speech delivered before the People's Assembly today on the occasion of the government's request that the emergency law be extended to cover the period from 6 October 1984 to the end of April 1986, the prime minister said that the law will only be applicable in cases of extreme emergency — when the country's security and safety are at stake and when terrorism and violence are involved.

Further on 'Ali Statement

NC291848 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today delivered a statement to the People's Assembly on the republican decree to extend the emergency law as of 1600 hours' 6 October 1984 to the end of April 1986

He explained the reasons for this decree and said: We have all witnessed the extension of criminal terrorist activities to our territorial waters and outside it as represented by the explosions in the Red Sea and their negative effects on navigation in international passageways. We also know the role of foreign powers in encouraging terrorist elements to organize their ranks and in financing them to allow them to carry out their terrorist activities inside the country whenever they have the opportunity. The aim of this is to disrupt our stability and impede the march of democracy, and to attempt to contain its effects which go beyond Egypt's borders.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali stressed that implementation of the emergency law will be applied in cases of extreme emergency necessitated by dealings with terrorist elements only. He added that the government had not sought a single emergency measure throughout last year out of its commitment to the People's Assembly to apply the emergency law in a very limited scale. He said that there is not a single detainee in Egypt despite the presence of the emergency law.

People's Assembly Approves Extension

NC292030 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] At the session it held this evening under the chairmanship of Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, the People's Assembly approved the republican decree to extend the state of emergency law from the afternoon of 6 October 1984 to the end of April 1986. The approval came after extensive debate on the decree in light of the report of the joint committee of the People's Assembly General Committee and the offices of the Legislative Affairs Committee and the Defense and National Security Committee. The Assembly will resume its sessions tomorrow morning to debate the new [state] budget draft.

'Extremists' Arrested for Urging 'Riots'

NC301500 Cairo MENA in English 1447 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, Sept 30 (MENA) — Some leftist extremists distributed leaflets today at the industrial city of Kafr al-Dawwar instigating workers to riots, a statement of the Interior Ministry said today. These elements have also thrown stones towards a number of public utilities buildings at the city causing some damage of these establishments.

Meanwhile, police forces have intervened, controlled the whole situation, and arrested the extremists who are being dealt with now by the prosecution general, the statement said. Within the context of its responsibilities to maintain stability and order, the Ministry of the Interior will firmly confront all attempts made against security of the nation and the citizen, the statement added.

AFP: 3 Reportedly Killed

NC301822 Paris AFP in English 1813 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, Sept 30 (AFP) — Three people were killed and 26 wounded, including six police, today in a town near Alexandria, witnesses reported, after violent demonstrations which police attributed to "leftist extremists". Witnesses in Kafr al-Dawwar said a curfew was ordered in the town in the early afternoon, and damage from the violence was serious.

The witnesses estimated that 200 people had been arrested, but neither this nor the deaths were confirmed by officials. Earlier the Interior Ministry said that police had arrested an unspecified number of "leftist extremists" who they said were distributing pamphlets and throwing rocks at public buildings in Kafr al-Dawwar.

The arrests followed yesterday's 18-month parliamentary extension of the state of emergency decreed after the October 6, 1981 assassination of President Anwar al-Asadat. Reliable sources said the incident began after a sit-in by textile workers protesting against price and social security contribution rises. The demonstrators decided to march through the town, against police orders.

Supreme Court Passes Sentences in Al-Jihad Case

NC300955 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0945 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Cairo, 30 Sep (MENA) — The Supreme State Security Court this morning announced its verdicts in the case of the Al-Jihad organization, in which 302 defendants are involved. The court sentenced defendants 'Abbud al-Zumur, Karam Zuhdi, Najih Ibrahim, Khalid Mahmud Hafni, 'Ali Muhammad al-Sharif, and Muhammad 'Isam Dirbalah to life imprisonment at hard labor.

The court also handed down life sentences at hard labor on 'Asim 'Abd al-Majid, Nabil 'Abd al-Majid al-Maghribi, Muhammad Tariq Ibrahim, 'Usamah al-Sayyid Qasim, Salah al-Sayyid Bayyumi, Abu Bakr 'Uthman Hasan, Al-Sayyid Ahmad Marsi, Ghadban 'Ali Sayyid, Muhammad Hasan al-Sharqawi, Khamis Muhammad Musallam, and Muhammad Mahmud Salih. The number of defendants sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor therefore totals 18. [figure as received]

More Details on Sentences

NC301453 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The Supreme State Security Court today pronounced its verdict in the case of the Al-Jihad organization, in which 300 defendants are involved. The court sentenced 18 of the defendants to imprisonment at hard labor and 92 others to terms of imprisonment of 2,3,5, and 15 years. The court acquitted 190 defendants.

Reportage on Bandar-e Khomeyni Complex Attack

Minister Tells of Attack

NC291147 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, Sep 29 (AFP) — Iraq today carried out a new attack on the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex in southwestern Iran, Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim al-Dulaymi said here.

In a statement to AFP, the minister said the attack was carried out towards 0845 GMT "as a warning" to Iran. He declined to say how the attack was made.

The huge Bandar-e Khomeyni complex, built by a Japanese consortium and more than 85 per cent complete, was reportedly attacked by the Iraqi Air Force last Saturday.

Statement on 'Warning Blow'

JN291211 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1158 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. And we rained down on them a shower of brimstone: Then see what was the end of those who indulged in sin and crime. [Koranic verse]

In reply to the criminal enemy's strike against the installations of Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq ports on 16 September 1984, and subsequent to our statement on 20 September 1984, another warning blow was dealt to the petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni this morning.

By doing so, we warn the spiteful and suspect enemy that we, with the help of Almighty God and with the strength of the brave sons of our heroic people and valiant Armed Forces, are capable of dealing crushing blows to its oil and economic installations unless it refrains from its criminal aggression and responds to the logic of reason and wisdom.

It is God who grants victory and success.

[Dated] 29 September 1984

AL-THAWRAH on Warning Strike

JN300737 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA) — *AL-THAWRAH* says that the strike against the Iranian petrochemical complex yesterday will not be the last blow, and that Iraqi blows against vital targets in Iran will continue and intensify.

Under the headline "From Warning to Destruction," the paper stresses that these warning strikes will become destructive blows against economic and strategic targets and installations deep inside Iranian territory if the warning blows prove to be of no avail.

AL-THAWRAH says that the Tehran rulers continue to boast about their preparations for a new aggression against Iraq, and are sounding the drums of war and pursuing their mobilization efforts in spite of all the difficulties they are facing on the domestic level.

AL-THAWRAH explains that Iraq's final decision is to continue pounding the heads of the Iranian rulers and their basic strategic installations and targets in the fifth year of the war. The paper says that this Iraqi pounding aims at rendering the Iranian rulers completely impotent in pursuing the war and forcing them to respond to logic and wisdom and accepting a just and honorable peace. Concluding, the paper says that Iraq's warning blows, which came in response to recent Iranian strikes against Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq ports, will be followed by crushing and destructive blows until the Iranian regime wakes up and is deterred.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communiques

No 1,602

JN281616 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Communique No. 1,602 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 28 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

In defense of the great Iraqi territory, our Armed Forces loftily pursue the glorious history of our Arab nation and that of its great leaders, renewing the pledge to prevent any desecration of Iraq's pure soil by any evil aggressor and to repulse the designs and foil the ambitions of those charlatans who are crouching in the alley of humiliation and defeat. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. Using artillery and all types of weapons, one of our forward units pounded enemy positions, troop concentrations, and military hardware in the operational sector east of Basra, scoring direct hits, killing or wounding many, detonating one hardware stockpile, and destroying one enemy observation post and one vehicle, whose occupants were killed.

2. One of our forward units captured an enemy element who tried to approach its forward positions in the central sector of the battlefield. One hardware stockpile and one infantry position were also destoryed in another area of the same sector.

3. Two large vehicles were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

4. One hardware stockpile was set on fire and one infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. The treacherous enemy this morning shelled Basra's suburbs with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 September 1984

No 1,603

JN291629 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,603 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our heroic Armed Forces, which are proudly guarding our beloved homeland's borders with the glorious sword of truth and dignity, will continue to hoist their banner and inflict tremendous losses on our rapacious enemies until the criminal Iranian regime desists and stops its unjust aggression against our struggling country and steadfast people. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. In reply to the criminal enemy's strike against the Al-Bakr and Al-'Amiq ports on 16 September 1984, and in affirmation of our superior ability to deal crushing blows to the enemy's economic and oil installations, another warning blow was directed at the petrochemical complex in Bandar-e Khomeyni this morning.

2. Our forward units pounded enemy positions, weapons emplacements, and equipment east of Basra, killing three, wounding others, destroying one hardware stockpile and one machine gun, damaging one excavator, and setting ablaze a number of enemy positions.

3. One of our forward units pounded a number of enemy personnel in the Maysan sector, killing four and destroying one observation post.

4. Two enemy vehicles carrying hardware and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the central sector.

5. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the northern sector.

[signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 September 1984

No 1,604

JN301623 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Communique No 1,604 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 September 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our capable Armed Forces will defiantly confront and deal painful blows to the forces of the rotten heads in Qom and Tehran if they do not refrain from their wicked hostile policy against great Iraq. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units fired on enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles in the central sector of the operational threater, killing three, wounding others, and destroying one excavator. Elsewhere in the same sector, one of our combat patrols approached and pounded enemy positions. All of the patrol men returned safely.

2. This afternoon a formation of our bold Air Force dealt intensive strikes to enemy positions and troop concentrations in the southern sector of the operational theater, inflicting losses on both men and equipment.

All our aircraft returned safely and successfully to base, praise be to God.

3. One of our forward units directed strong artillery strikes to enemy positions and vehicles in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying one infantry position and two excavators.

4. One infantry position was destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.

5. Fresh groups of Iranian soldiers, fleeing the hell of the defeated Khomeyniite clique, sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield.

They were safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 30 September 1984

Commander Expects Offensive in 'Next Few Weeks'

JN302054 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2045 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] In Baghdad, Major General Mahir 'Abd al-Rashid, commander of the III Army Corps, has emphasized that Iran has massed about 20 divisions in the southern sector of the front preparatory to launching a new offensive which may decide the future of the conflict between the two countries.

The Iraqi commander expected this offensive to take place within the next few weeks.

He stressed that Iraqi forces are ready to confront and crush this offensive in a final, decisive battle.

President Receives Senegalese Minister, Message

JN291030 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0923 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Sep (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has received a written message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf in the interest of the two friendly countries.

Senegalese Minister of Universities Ibrahima Fall delivered the message when the president received him this morning.

Attending the meeting were 'Abd al-Qadir 'Izz al-Din, education minister and acting minister of higher education and scientific research; the president's secretary; and the Senegalese ambassador in Baghdad.

Minister, Delegation Leave Baghdad

JN301056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Sep (INA) — Senegalese Minister of Universities Ibrahim Fall and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad today following a week-long visit to Iraq.

During the visit, the Senegalese minister delivered a message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf to President Saddam Husayn.

He also held talks with officials from the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research dealing with means of promoting cultural and scientific cooperation to serve the mutual interests of the two friendly peoples. He also signed a protocol for scientific, cultural, and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Meets With Counterparts at UN

JN290815 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0637 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] United Nations, 29 Sep (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has resumed his meetings with the heads of the delegations to the current UN General Assembly's 39th session.

Last night 'Aziz met with the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Bahrain, and Afghanistan. He discussed with them the Iraqi-Iranian war and bilateral relations, in addition to the topics on the agenda of the current UN General Assembly session.

An INA correspondent has said that, on Tuesday, Tariq 'Aziz will participate in a working meeting to be organized by members of the special Arab groups in charge of following up the developments of the Iraqi-iranian war.

King Husayn Speech Inaugurates Parliament

JN010957 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0749 GMT 1 Oct 84

[King Husayn's speech from the throne, inaugurating the second ordinary parliamentary session in Amman —live]

[Text) In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Honorable senators; honorable representatives; with God's blessing, we open this ordinary session of your esteemed parliament on time, as stipulated in the Constitution. We thank God Almighty for making our homeland the symbol of the successful Arab experiment based on a living heritage, interacting with enlightened development, and enjoying free will.

We are pleased to congratulate the brothers who won in the recent by-elections. The situation has thus come full circle, thereby permitting the resumption of the constitutional process which we have sought to protect through all circumstances since we came to power. We are fully confident that our dear people, who are known for their love and loyalty to the values, hopes, and aspirations of this nation, support this process which we all hope will maintain the continuity, back the steadfastness, help in pooling the resources, and strengthen the national fabric of society, and devote it to useful and productive work through sincere and enlightened national spirit and within the framework of national consciousness.

Honorable senators; honorable representatives: Since the last session of your esteemed parliament, my government has continued to plan and work in all spheres on the domestic, Arab, and international levels, guided by the principles upheld by our people, the exigencies both of our interests and of national and pan-Arab security, and the results of our analysis of the reality that is affected by the interaction of established facts with changes on the regional and international levels.

On the level of the Palestine question, the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue has continued on the basis of Jordan's belief in the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking, the necessity to protect this independence, and commitment to the policy of consultations on new developments in the interest of the Palestine question. My government has also continued to confront all forms of continued Israeli aggression against the occupied Arab territory and to foil the results of the measures being carried out by the occupier enemy in order to change the reality and obliterate the Arab character of this territory and to expel its legitimate owners. Therefore, my government has continued to perform its duty to entrench our kinfolk, facilitate their affairs, and support their institutions with all possible means and within the available resources despite the unusual circumstances they are going through.

My government has also continued to cooperate with the PLO through the Jordanian- Palestinian joint committee to support the Palestinian people's steadfastness, despite the committee's limited resources because of certain Arab states' delay in fulfilling their obligations. We hope that this delay will not continue for a long period, in view of the consequent danger and harm of which everyone is aware.

We are saddened to see the Arab arena suffering from disrupted ranks, conflicting opinions, contradicting viewpoints, and general weakness. Since its establishment, Jordan has carried a general and comprehensive message; namely, the message of the great Arab revolution, the message of freedom and pan-Arab unity. The Jordanian people, as an integral part of the Arab nation, were and will continue to be committed to their nation's hopes, interacting with its pains and struggling with it for the sake of attaining its goals and averting dangers in the same manner as they cling to their national unity and pillars of their development process. Jordan will continue to march along this road — a road chosen with unwavering belief and relentless determination for the sake of achieving a unified Arab national stand and a firmly established solidarity that could safeguard the nation's dignity, pool its efforts and potential, and combat the causes of disease in its edifice. This will give the nation both the power and ability to confront the schemes of its enemies, remove harm and occupation from its territory, and liberate its sanctities.

Proceeding from these firm concepts, my government continued to support fraternal Iraq in its just war to repulse the aggression on its Arab territory, and its sincere call for an end to this war prior to the achievement of a just settlement of the dispute and the establishment of balanced relations with Iran on the principles of peaceful coexistence and good neighborliness. While viewing Iraq's splendid steadfastness against the Iranian aggression and its sincere call for peace from a position of strength as a ray of hope in the gloom of deterioration and disintegration, my government regrets that Islamic Iran is insisting on intransigence and aggression and is attempting to expand the area of tension to include the Gulf area and the Red Sea.

Convinced that this attempt is only an expression of the Iranian regime's inclination for hegemony and an invitation to internationalize the conflict, my government has taken the initiative to contact all fraternal states affected by this Iranian trend and expressed its readiness to contribute to the pan-Arab duty and to give any possible help required by the brothers. It was also quick to respond to the invitation it received in its capacity as a Red Sea littoral state for meeting on the ways to protect the Red Sea as an international sea route from subversive acts and foreign hegemony.

The Iranian regime's intransigence would not have taken these dimensions had it been confronted right from the beginning with a unified Arab stand aimed at curbing and rationalizing it.

Regarding Lebanon, my government has backed all efforts that have been and are being exerted to expel the Israeli occupiers from Lebanese territory. While saluting the Lebanese people's steadfastness in southern Lebanon and their brave resistance to the invading Israeli forces, my government wishes the Lebanese Government and the various groups of the Lebanese people success and progress in their efforts to restore Lebanon's national unity and territorial sovereignty over their entire soil. Bleeding Lebanon is further evidence of the fragmentation which our nation is experiencing.

In view of this Arab situation, which is witnessing various types of foreign aggression, my government has been working to awaken the pan-Arab spirit in order to prevent deepening the rift in the Arab body. My government has continued its call and endeavors to help convene the forthcoming Arab summit, in order to deal with the Arab differences on the highest level, put an end to them, and pave the way for employing elements of the Arabs' own strength in serving the national causes within an Arab strategy that is qualified to curb aggression and foil plots before it is too late.

Stemming from the fact that Arab fragmentation and the shrinking of the pan-Arab spirit are the direct cause of this situation in the region and of the international stands that have transformed the importance of our strategic position and our immense human and material resources into an object of bitter irony, Jordan believes that the criterion of pan-Arab action is the commitment and not violation of the Arab League charter, reviving and not killing the collective Arab defense pact, contributing to burying differences and ending their causes, and halting the state of paralysis and collapse in the Arab body.

Hence, insistence on keeping the greatest sister Egypt outside the framework of pan-Arab action can only contribute to increasing the deterioration and paralysis. In the final analysis, this can only be a response to the enemy's prospect of weakening the Arab body by keeping it cracked and fragmented.

Proceeding from these facts and from our appreciation of Egypt's pan-Arab role, Arab people and the martyrs and the sacrifices they offered for their nation throughout generations; and out of recognition of this people's insistence on being affiliated to their nation under the leadership of His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak under circumstances that desired otherwise; and out of this people's certain eagerness not to relinquish Arab rights and future in Palestine, Iraq, and Lebanon; my government has decided to resume full diplomatic relations with fraternal Egypt.

We hope this step will be a good beginning for all our Arab brothers, regardless of their stands today, so that they can adopt similar steps to correct the course of the one Arab movement and that inter-Arab relations will return pure and strong as wished by every Arab and as dictated by the need for survival and sincere affiliation. [applause]

Honorable senators; honorable representatives: Since the 1967 war, the Arabs have been searching for peace with all earnestness and sincerity. In 1967, Jordan and Egypt accepted UN Security Council Resolution 242, which provides for the inadmissibility of the acquisition of other people's territory by force. In 1973, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt accepted Security Council Resolution 338, which confirms the principles contained in Resolution 242. The three Arab states, blessed by all the Arabs, have sought to achieve an even-handed peaceful settlement that restores rights to their owners and ensures security for all the states in the region.

Israel's occupation of the Palestinian territory in the West Bank and Gaza and the Syrian territory in the Golan Heights has continued for more than 17 years. During this period, we did not overlook the danger of the state of "no peace, no war,"which Israel is using as a potent weapon to achieve its expansionist ambitions. It is no longer a secret that the sincere Arab search for a just peace was met only by disregard and intransigence on the part of Israel and by procrastination and hesitation on the part of the United States, which in the last decade has taken upon itself the task of monopolizing the role of the third party. The Arab sides agreed to that out of their belief that the United States, which has special relations with Israel, will act in accordance with its responsibilities as a superpower and in harmony with its interests and principles. However, and very regrettably, the United States followed policies which gave Israel additional reasons for intransigence, a matter which has gradually moved it away from the position of a third party to the position of the second party.

Out of our belief in the principle of dialogue in conducting politics and our commitment to candor, last March we announced our disappointment with the U.S. stand and Middle East policy. However, our belief in peace and our desire to ensure the success of the peace efforts have prompted us to search for another option which would help us achieve a just settlement and move the question from the circle of deadlock to the international arena — hence our call for the convocation of an international peace conference under the aegis of the United Nations attended by the permanent member states of the UN Security Council along with all the parties concerned. My government welcomed the Soviet proposal, which also calls for an international peace conference.

We explained our stand as well as its motives and reasons to a number of friendly states both through the meetings that took place here during visits paid by several world leaders and through the diplomatic contacts we have held on various levels.

While seeking to hold an international conference as a framework for the peace process, we will continue efforts to bolster our defensive capabilities in order to foil the hostile Israeli schemes [applause] against Jordan due to its location and link with Palestine and the cause of its people. Hence, my government —in light of the negative U.S. stand toward the subject of legitimately supplying Jordan with defensive weapons — began to look for its needs in other countries out of its belief in the policy of diversifying the sources of arms.

By virtue of its inception and formation as well as the duties it shoulders in facing the Zionist expansionist movement along the longest Arab front, our Arab Jordanian Army is, as its name indicates, the army of the Arab nation. [applause] We hope our Arab brothers will understand the responsibility being shouldered by this army, an army that is from them and for them as much as it is from us and for us — and will extend to it the support and care it deserves, or at least fulfill their commitments to it so that it can attain the level desired by every Arab who is faithful to his nation and concerned about its rights and future.

In spite of the difficult financial circumstances, my government has striven with all of its ability to provide the army with all possible weapons and equipment. It continues to prepare for the needs of the people's army, which would provide support for the regular army and help to integrate our defensive capabilities by having all of our people participate in defending the banner and the homeland against the Israeli threats embodying the expansionist schemes of the Zionist movement.

I declare from this place that the recent Israeli call for a negotiated settlement is only an attempt at deception and confusion. Neither the terms attached to this call, nor the form of the current Israeli Government, nor the Israeli people's trends which were revealed by the recent elections prove the seriousness of this call. The criterion of serious peace efforts is Israel's commitment to UN Security Council Resolution No 242 in all of its principles and articles; and its commitment to Resolution No 338, which stipulates holding an international peace conference under UN auspices.

The whole world has witnessed that we have experienced the elusive methods and procrastination that Israel has been employing over the past 17 years in order to gain time and carry out changes on the occupied territory — changes which Israel is currently trying to use as a cover to justify its rejection of the principle of exchanging territory for peace.

If Israel continues to adhere to its belief that the fait accompli will shake our adherence to our rights, it will be mistaken and under an illusion. We would just remind Israel that through its false claims to false rights, Israel itself, by exploiting special circumstances, was able to occupy our Arab territories in a war of aggression. What makes Israel believe — when our rightful position is as clear as the sun — that one day we will relinquish our legitimate rights to our lands, our sanctities, and our identity which is derived from them? Can Israel not see the great contradiction in this stand when it supposes it can usurp the territory of others on the basis of false claims, and when it does not take into account that these others will struggle to restore their rights that are unchanging and inalienable from the historical, factual, cultural, and human viewpoints?

If Israel does not want to see this, it must realize that it does not serve the cause of peace, nor does it serve its own people in the near, intermediate, or distant future, because we will never concede one speck of dust in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, or the Golan Heights. Neither will we relinquish one small stone in our mosques, churches, and holy shrines no matter how long this will take and regardless of the sacrifices.

Honorable senators; honorable representatives: You are aware that the development process is a comprehensive national effort in which all citizens participate. Through this cooperation, our country can establish a sound economy and a strong, respected, firmly growing and progressing state. The fierceness of the challenges facing our country has increased because of the harsh economic circumstances we have endured after our country realized immense progress and continuous development. We were affected by international changes, the reduction in income of the oil-producing states, and the negative aspects of the tension and wars in the region.

My government has regarded economic strength and steadfastness in the face of change as its primary aim so that this country would remain cohesive, strong, and capable of guaranteeing a decent, free life for the Jordanian people. My government has budgeted the financial resources available to it in order to maintain the momentum of development at the highest possible level. My government strengthened our industrial structure and the big projects on which we rely for building our economic future and enhancing our self-reliance.

My government continued the national program of oil exploration and approved a plan with the aim of intensifying efforts in this regard. My government has considered the issue of food security as one of high priority in terms of procurement and production. My government is endeavoring to reinforce agriculture as a livelihood and a method of production in this good country.

By virtue of its capabilities and the international status it has attained, Jordan is in a position to expand the circle of its contacts on the regional and international levels to reach even-handed relations founded on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. By virtue of continuous development, my government believes that overcoming problems, whether on the social, economic, or political level, will be possible only through the qualified, mature person.

In education and training, we have passed the stage of taking pride in the great number of educated and trained people we have. We are now in a situation which calls for a new approach in the preparation of the qualified person who can perform his work skillfully in accordance with society's needs and priorities. Therefore, my government has concentrated on improving the administrative systems and organs. The establishment of the Royal Commission for Administrative Reform was most timely, as it expressed a desire to improve performance and reduce costs by developing administrative capabilities that recognize the need for progress and increased production and that seek to ensure sound service to the citizens in the shortest period possible.

My government also seeks to revise the higher education system so that it will ensure good work opportunities for persons when they graduate and face life with all its complications and requirements. As you know, higher education has become a phenomenon affecting every Jordanian family. It has thus become essential to carry out sound planning and reassessment of the entire educational process so as to ensure the achievement of distinction on the academic and training levels for the Jordanian citizen, who represents the country's real wealth. My government has already begun to tackle this problem with all earnestness and awareness.

Jordan's economic strength will continue to be linked with the Arab nation. My government has continued to be guided by this in its training policy and educational planning. In appreciation of these basic facts, my government has exerted great efforts to consolidate economic and trade ties with the Arab nation and to meet the demands of joint Arab action in all fields. My government is determined to maintain these strong ties irrespective of the condition of political ties. Our policy in this regard is prompted by our strong conviction that Arab economic and financial integration are the guarantee for the future of the Arab people and their means for putting pressure on those who disregard our rights and wager on our weakness, so as to make them reconsider their stands and change their hostile policies.

Honorable senators; honorable representatives: Our belief increases day after day that Jordan has a historical role to play in our greater homeland and in our national geographical area. This is because Jordan can serve as a suitable and influential example through the success of its experiments, the solidity of its structure, and the atmosphere of love, tolerance, and loyalty it enjoys. This has only been possible thanks to the cooperation between the people and the government and the strength of its national fabric. Your esteemed parliament can play a big role by spreading the spirit of work, production, progress, and cooperation among the various factions and sectors of the people, and also by spreading awareness and blocking all roads before the factors of division and dismemberment through which our enemies are trying to penetrate our solid structure.

The cooperation of our constitutional institutions shall remain the bulwark of our awakening, the foundation of our strength, and the beacon of our march in the service of the objectives of our nation and the future of our generations. May God grant us success. He is our helper and guardian. May the peace and blessings of God be upon you.

Al-Masri's Activities, Contacts at UN Reported

JN281331 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in New York today. They discussed the United Nations' efforts to achieve peace in the world, the possibilities of peace in the Middle East, and the important role which the United Nations can play through holding an international conference for peace under its sponsorship.

Al-Masri asserted the importance of the secretary general's efforts within the framework of his international prerogatives to reactivate the peace process in the Middle East, given that he is accepted by all concerned parties.

The meeting was attended by 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's UN permanent representative.

In another development, Al-Masri continued his meetings with a number of Arab and non-Arab foreign ministers and discussed bilateral relations the developments in the Middle East. Al-Masri met with the Omani, Saudi, Kuwaiti, Tunisian, Turkish, Italian, Danish, Thai, and Maltese foreign ministers.

Discusses U.S. Policy

JN011123 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 1 Oct 84 pp 1, 23

[*AL-DUSTUR* UN correspondent Alec Collett's dispatch from New York]

[Text] United Nations — Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri has said that Jordan has no hope of reaching a positive solution to the Middle East problem through U.S. mediation. He added that there are no positive signs in this regard so far. Al-Masri said: We have always asked the United States to play an active role in the region, but it has not yet done so.

Concering his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Al-Masri said that they reviewed the situation in the region but that there were no indications of what action the United States may take in the near future. Moreover, the Americans had no new ideas. Al-Masri said: It seems that the Americans do not have new ideas. It can be said that they do not even have a new policy or strategy toward the Middle East. They only tackle temporary problems. This is what they are trying to do now.

Al-Masri went on to say that the Americans do not have a clear long-term policy. Accordingly, the United States will suffer from this current situation just as the region's countries do. He expressed his belief that the lack of this policy is not because of the U.S. presidential campaign which will be conducted this November. He said that Jordan asked Washington several times to play the role of a neutral mediator in the Middle East, but it did not respond to this request. On the contrary, Al-Masri added, Washington strengthened its relations with the Israelis. Thus, Jordan is calling for an international conference for peace because the United States cannot perform the duty of mediation.

However, the Jordanian foreign minister said that he is not optimistic on convening an international conference for peace in the Middle East, because both Israel and the United States have already rejected the idea.

Answering a question about whether the United States will change its policy in the region in the future, Al-Masri said that although some political observers have expressed their belief that a change might occur, he personally does not see how this change can take place while coordination between the United States and Israel increases and while their objectives are almost the same.

Al-Masri said that there is no chance for holding peace negotiations in the Middle East unless the United States plays the role of a neutral mediator. He stated that the PLO must have an important role to play in preparing for such a stage.

Al-Masri compared the strengthening U.S.-Israeli relationship to the lack of unity among Arab countries. He said that while the Arab countries cannot propose a peaceful settlement to the Middle East problem, hope for changing U.S. policy is pinned on collective Arab influence. He said that no collective consultations were held in the past on the Palestine question. Arab countries used to discuss this question bilaterally. Moreover, the Arab League has become less important with weaker influence, reflecting the Arab countries' situation.

The Jordanian foreign minister said that he expects Egypt to play an important role in pressuring the United States to change its attitude toward the Middle East, particularly after the restoration of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt.

In another development, Al-Masri held talks with more than 30 foreign ministers in New York, including the foreign ministers of the EEC countries, Pakistan, and India. He met with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar last Tuesday and reviewed the Middle East situation with him. He also held talks with UNRWA General Commissioner Olof Rydbeck on UNRWA's affairs and work in Jordan.

In his talks with foreign ministers from around the world, Al-Masri emphasized Jordan's commitment to UN Resolution 242

— the main principle of negotiating land for peace. He said that these ministers supported Jordan's stand on the Middle East problem, its call for an international peace conference, and its commitment to establish peace in the region. He added that he noticed an almost total support by the Islamic, African, Latin American, and European countries for the restoration of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt. He said: From a political viewpoint, restoring these relations proves to our friends that we always try to keep all options open. Egypt will have an important role in this equation. Egypt's return to the Arab fold will prove that the Camp David accords are gone for good. He added that Egypt's return to the Arab nation is an abolition of the Camp David course and the beginning of a new epoch in Egypt.

Deputy Prime Minister on Relations With Egypt

JN301442 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1220 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Interview with Sulayman 'Arar, deputy prime minister and interior minister, by unidentified radio reporter carried within the "Newsreel" program; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified reporter] The principles of Jordan's policy are known. Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt produced much reaction. Everybody is speaking about Egypt's role, importance, stands, and the need for it to return to the Arab fold. Jordan was brave in making the decision and in adopting the initiative to correct what is wrong in the Arab march. The question is: Why has Jordan decided to restore relations with Egypt now, and what are the considerations behind this timing?

['Arar] I am not sure the question is about Egypt's role. In fact, nobody can deny Egypt's role. Egypt's role in history, in the future, and now is important in view of its civilization, position, population, affiliation with its nation, and policies.

We will not talk about Egypt's role now because its role is known to all. The question may be: Why has Jordan restored its relations with Egypt now? This question could be raised at any time. If we exchanged diplomatic relations with Egypt 1 year ago, the question would have been; Why now? If we exchanged diplomatic relations with Egypt a few months ago, the question would have been: Why now, and does this have anything to do with Israel's elections? The question is: Why now, and does the restoration of relations have any connection with the U.S. election? The answer is: Why not now? Why should the restoration of relations be postponed? If we postponed the restoration of relations until next year, some people would ask: Does the restoration have any relationship to the U.S. election?

We will not discuss Egypt's role. The question of timing can be discussed anytime and can be asked anytime. Everybody knows the justifications for the Jordanian decision. Egypt's absence from the Arab fold caused many differences and made the world ignore us. Egypt's return is a natural one so as to prevent the division and fragmentation sought by Camp David. In fact, when Israel gave Sinai to Egypt and when it signed the agreement, it believed that this was the end of the relationship between Egypt and its Arab nation.

Severing relations reinforces division and fragmentation. I believe that Egypt's return is correct and sound, especially since the present Egyptian Government's trends under President Husni Mubarak, as the Jordanian statement says, are pan-Arab. The Egyptian Government shows concern about the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and support for the nation's cause. Egypt's stands on these issues are evidence. In order to see more similar stands, Jordan must take the initiative, because Jordan is the Arab country most affected by the Palestinian cause. Jordan cannot remain silent on this fragmentation in the Arab front and see our enemy dealing with Egypt separately or trying to deal with it separately.

The Egyptian people are Arabs. There were doubts about the authorities in Egypt for a period of time. The doubts ended when President Muhammad Husni Mubarak assumed power and began the policies adopted over 4 years. Are 4 years not enough? We were assured of Egypt's pan-Arab trends. Egypt exists whether we recognize it or not, and Jordan also exists whether it is recognized or not.

We are an Arab country. We extend our hand to an Arab country which all deal with. You know that the Arab countries, despite rupturing relations with Egypt, had contacts with Egypt. Economic and trade relations were maintained with Egypt. Perhaps even political relations were maintained. There are relations between Egypt and some Arab countries which severed relations with Egypt. Thank you.

[Reporter] If we return to the matter of timing, there are parties who link the restoration of relations between Jordan and Arab Egypt to political efforts or new initiatives which may be proposed in the region. Is there a basis for this linkage?

['Arar] In fact, this linkage is baseless. Everybody remembers that in his speech at the opening of the National Consultative Council on 21 April 1982, His Majesty King Husayn praised Egypt's role and called for the need to assume its position in the Arab nation. We can link the Arab situation, division, and fragmentation to Egypt's return to its position achieved by its population, history, struggle, and sacrifices for this nation.

[Reporter] Some of those who criticize Jordan's decision to restore relations say that the restoration of relations requires a summit decision. They even say that Jordan departed from Arab unanimity. What do you say about these accusations? Has Jordan really departed from Arab unanimity?

['Arar] The provisions do not permit any interpretations; they are clear. During the Baghdad summit the foreign ministers recommended that the Arab countries sever diplomatic relations. Some Arab countries abided by this recommendation; others such as Sudan, Oman, and Somalia, did not. Despite this, they remained members of the Arab League and continued to participate in the summit conferences. Nobody said they departed from Arab unanimity.

Jordan and a number of other Arab countries abided by that recommendation and decided to sever diplomatic and economic relations with Egypt without being forced to do so. The recommendation did not provide that relations should be severed immediately. It neither gave a specific date for severing relations nor contained any stipulation that relations should be restored only by a summit.

Following all these years and experiences, there is no problem if an Arab country restores relations, especially since some Arab countries did not sever them in the first place. Why shouldn't Jordan restore releations with Egypt if it believes that such action is in the interest of the Arab nation? There is no departure from the summit decisions. Oman and Sudan did not depart from these decisions when they decided to sever relations. Why is Jordan, which severed relations many years ago, considered to have departed from these decisions? Following all these changes in the course of the Egyptian Government, I see no departure.

[Reporter] Your Excellency Sulayman 'Arar, the issue of unanimity in Arab decisions paralyzes the course of Arab solidarity and the unified Arab position. This means that any member of the Arab League can oppose the will of the majority. What is your opinion about the issue of unanimity?

['Arar] I may surprise you if I say there is no provision for unanimity in the Arab League Charter. These provisions say that the Arab countries which agree on the decision should abide by it, and those which do not agree have the right not to abide by the decision. This means that all Arab League decisions are binding on the parties that signed them and not binding on the parties that did not sign them. Therefore, there is no provision in the Arab League Charter that calls for unanimity. There is only one provision that says that there should be unanimity if a member state is expelled. The issue of unanimity may mean that the majority should govern even absentees. In the Arab League, the majority that signs any decision will govern those that do not sign it.

[Reporter] Therefore, there is a contradiction between a call for adhering to unanimity and reality, especially since there are countries that did not sever relations with Egypt and that nevertheless have influence on events in the Arab arena?

['Arar] Yes, if by unanimity you mean the recommendation to which I have just referred. There is a Baghdad summit recommendation that was signed by some Arab countries. All the Arab countries did not agree on it. Some countries did not sign it. In fact, there is no unanimity at all. How can we depart from something that does not exist? Those who did not abide by the recommendation were not punished. Therefore, those who have severed relations with Egypt for 6 years should not be criticized. There is no problem in a decision to return to normal relations with Egypt.

[Reporter] I hope I am not belaboring the subject. Some reactions against Jordan's decision to restore relations with Egypt went beyond criticism. They are threatening. What does Jordan say to those who threaten and level accusations against it?

['Arar] Regarding criticism, we have means to reply to them. This is what we are doing now. Reason is confronted by reason, and people will decide what is right. I believe that the criticism is confined to one or two countries in the Arab world. The rest of the Arab world, even those who showed their viewpoint about what should be done when they want to restore relations, did not criticize Jordan. They said that every country has freedom according to its circumstances. But one or two countries have threatened and severely criticized us. Our will has never been affected by those who criticize us or use their media. Jordan is fortified against such behavior. We have received blows for dozens of years. We have been a scapegoat for dozens of years in any defeat that has taken place. We did not bow to storms. Our decision is in our hands. We are free to establish friedship with whomever we wish and to restore relations with whomever we wish.

We say to those who are threatening us: Go and drink the sea. Jordan has not been a defeatist or weakling in the face of threats. Those who want to argue with us in various circles and on various occasions will find us ready for that. But we will not pay attention to those who threaten us because threatening is a departure from [illegible] relations and a departure from the good traditions between countries. There is no will that can defeat another will in this small and troubled world in which we live.

Arabs Urged To Reconsider

JN291722 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1615 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] After a relatively long period of stalemate, expectation, and waiting which prevailed over the Middle East crisis, and in view of the indifference with which the influential forces on both the regional and international levels have been dealing with the deteriorating situation in the region, a certain move was needed to attract attention once again to the region's problemsand to rescue the Arab situation from its current painful tragedies. From this premise, Jordan took the initiative to restore diplomatic relations with brotherly Egypt.

Despite the variant reactions to this measure, Jordan made its political decision to serve the pan-Arab cause. The normalization of relations between two fraternal countries is in itself normal. What is abnormal is keeping these relations severed for considerations that no longer exist.

Despite the futile reactions that are rejecting the restoration of relations with Egypt, and because of our deep links with the brotherly Egyptian people in terms of existence and future, we had no choice but to pursue our efforts in the direction we have chosen through our independent political decisionmaking — to rebuild an Arab solidarity capable of confronting challenges and dealing more effectively with developments in the Middle East crisis.

Because a sound decision does not require any justification, Jordan's stand toward Egypt consequently does not require any justification or philosophizing. We hope the Baghdad summit countries, which are still taking into consideration some of the recommendations of that summit, will reconsider their calculations in view of the latest developments in the Middle East arena.

We say that because we are certain that important and positive developments occurred recently. These developments require those Arabs who are sincere to their nation's cause to be ready to sieze this opportunity before it is lost or before the cause is lost or forgotten.

Palestinian territory has gradually been lost to Israeli designs since the 1967 aggression. The Arabs must confront and halt these designs before it is too late and before they lose what can be regained for the Palestinian people's rights.

Since the period of stalemate, expectation, and waiting for the unknown has gone — as we see it — the period which is coming soon must witness the birth of a new phase. It will require a mobile and enlightened Arab solidarity to plan a joint Arab future that faces our issues and problems with far-sightedness and strategic planning, and that discards temporary regional political competition for the sake of achieving a better future for the entire homeland.

Editorial: Arab Summitry Like 'Heavy Chain'

JN010812 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Oct 84 p4

[Editorial: "Summitry Season"]

[Text] What, in the end, does one do with the concept of Arab summitry? It hangs around our necks like a heavy chain, holding us together but dragging our necks down close to the ground. It has been a hallmark of our pan-Arab mythology in recent decades that major decisions have to be made by Arab summit meetings. But the history of Arab summitry is not one of the bright spots of the Arab world. In recent years, summits have beem marked by boycotts, eternal postponements or unfulfilled promises. The rare achievement has been tha 1982 Fes summit's agreement on an Arab peace plan, but that plan has remained words on paper, unsubstantiated by subsequent Arab diplomacy.

For the past year, the Arab states have continually bickered, and have prevented the next scheduled summit to take place. Now, Morocco has proposed a summit meeting to discuss the implications of Jordan's renewal of diplomatic ties with Egypt.

We have always supported the concept of Arab summitry as a useful mechanism for making major decisions and giving them the force of Arab unanimity. But this has rarely happened in the past. We recall that the first Arab summit was called to discuss Israel's threats against Arab water resources, in the early 1960s. Two decades later, Israel exerts even greater control over Arab water, particularly over the headwaters of the Jordan River basin. The Baghdad summit was supposed to thwart the Egyptian-Israeli peace accord, but has not done so. The Amman summit was supposed to have launched a decade of pan-Arab investments in strategic development projects, but this effort has moved slowly. The Fes summit decisions have remained dormant.

If summitry is a positive expression of a clear pan-Arab will to act, then let a thousand summits convene. But if it is used as a camouflage mechanism, to hide inter-Arab discord under the cover of official courtesy and Arab social niceties, then summitry disqualifies itself as a serious political mechanism. It would be yet another tragic waste of time and dignity if an Arab summit were convened in haste only to make considerable noise but result in no concrete actions. The Arab people have enough to keep them depressed already, without having to submit to the further agony of yet another exercise in shallow Arabism.

Let another summit convene, by all means, but let it be a serious effort that truely tackles our pan-Arab problems and challenges.

'Arafat Makes Statement, Departs Amman 28 Sep

JN291928 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Amman yesterday evening after a 3-day visit to Jordan. During the visit, he met with His Majesty King Husayn, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, and senior officials. He made the following statement to our correspondent Yusuf Faraj:

[Begin video recording] I was fortunate to hold a series of talks with his majesty the king, my brother the prime minister, and brother officials. The talks dealt with several important issues involving Palestinian-Jordanian relations and how to strengthen and push them forward in order to confront — as Palestinians and Jordanians together — the accelerating developments in the occupied territory, in the Palestine question, in the Arab region, and on the international level.

I briefed the king on the results of intra-Palestinian dialogues, including the Aden-Algiers agreement, which stressed the need for an urgent session of the PNC. I briefed the king on all that has been done in this regard.

I found his majesty the king and brother officials fully concerned about and supportive of the PLO and the Palestinian people's unity in order to confront the current grave developments. These developments emanate from the new Israeli war government. I call it a war government because it includes a former president, three former prime ministers, three former defense ministers, and five former chiefs of staff.

I say this lest the Arabs become preoccupied with their current concerns. We are attacking each other while the enemy entrenches itself in the land and Judaizes more Islamic and Christian holy places. Morever, we reviewed Palestinian-Jordanian relations in detail and stressed the importance of promoting these relations and establishing them on the basis of mutual understanding and common concern about this trend. [end video recording]

Concluding, 'Arafat praised his talks with King Husayn and Jordanian-Palestinian relations, which were established on joint understanding and concern.

'Arafat was seen off at the airport by Minister of Occupied Territories Shawkat Mahmud, Deputy Commander in Chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces Khalil al-Wazir, a number of the PLO Executive Committee members, the PLO representative in Amman, and the chief of staff of the Palestine Liberation Army in Jordan.

Trade Talks With Ethiopia Begin 29 Sep

JN291520 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1540 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Amman, 29 Sep (PETRA) — The Jordanian side led by Minister of Industry, Trade, and Tourism Dr Jawad al-'Anani, and the Ethiopian side led by Minister of Foreign Trade Wollie Chekol, held a meeting today, during which they discussed trade and economic relations and the means of promoting them.

The two sides discussed a payments agreement to cover the prices of commodities exchanged by them though the Jordanian and Ethiopian central banks in order to increase the volume of trade for the benefit of both economies.

'Ubaydat Confers With Chekol

JN301845 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat received Ethiopian Minister of Foreign Trade Wollie Chekol in his office at noon today. Industry, Trade, and Tourism Minister Jawad al-'Anani attended the meeting.

During the meeting the two sides discussed the existing cooperation between Jordan and Ethiopia and ways to bolster it in the trade and economic fields.

Kuwait Sends First Installment of 1984 Aid

JN291226 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] A responsible source in the Finance Ministry has announced that the fraternal State of Kuwait has graciously paid the first installment of Kuwaiti aid to Jordan for 1984, which amounts to 15,616,000 Jordanian dinars.

Karami Comments on Meeting With Murphy

NC281620 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] U.S. envoy Richard Murphy returned to Beirut today amidst U.S. political activities to stimulate the peace efforts in Lebanon and the region. U.S.-Lebanese talks were held in the presidential summer residence in Bikfayya between President Amin al-Jumayyil and U.S. envoy Richard Murphy in the presence of Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The talks ended at 1600.

President al-Jumayyil received Murphy at 1300 and Prime Minister Karami joined the talks at 1330. After a round of talks that ended at 1430, President al-Jumayyil hosted a banquet in honor of the U.S. envoy.

At the end of the talks, President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami resumed their review of the situation, particularly the debate of the Lebanese issue at the United Nations. After that Prime Minister Karami left the presidential residence in Bikfayya and said:

[Begin recording][Karami] We have again met with Mr Murphy following his tour of certain Arab countries. We have been briefed on the atmosphere of his meetings with officials in Syria and Israel.

I can say that the atmosphere has changed from what it was in the past and that there are indications of a possibility of achieving Lebanon's sovereignty and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from its territory. This, however, requires further efforts and contacts to reach this goal.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, is it true that there are serious efforts involving U.S. mediation between Israel and Damascus for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon?

[Karami] Certain Israeli officials said this. Mr Murphy's visit to the area indicates such a possibility.

[Correspondent] What is Lebanon's stand on this issue in particular?

[Karami] We welcome this, although we have our own stand and views on our issues and interests.

[Correspondent] Can we expect anything practical in this respect at the conclusion of the ongoing contacts and consultations?

[Karami] I am going to New York and there I will complete some of these contacts, because, as I have said, we in Lebanon are directly concerned with all that pertains to our issue.

[Correspondent] What is the stand you will outline at your speech at the United Nations on the eve of your departure?

[Karami] We will expound on our views regarding our interests and how we view the solutions that will ensure these interests. In addition, we will outline our past and present events and sufferings. [end recording]

Press on Murphy Plan for IDF Withdrawal

NC300630 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Western diplomatic quarters have revealed that Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, conveyed to the heads of the Arab states he visited a plan comprising several points for the Israeli forces' withdrawal from Lebanese territory in return for ensuring the Upper Galilee's security. These points, as published in the press today, provide for Syria pledging not to allow any fedayeen operations against Israel across Lebanese territory; increasing UNIFIL's personnel, extending the area of its operations, and giving it deterrent powers; the Lebanese Government pledging to make security arrangements in the south through indirect negotiations and agreeing with the Syrian commitment not to allow fedayeen operations against Israel from southern Lebanon; and the Israeli Government pledging to end its withdrawal within 6 to 9 months from the date this plan is approved by Lebanon, Syria, and Israel.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the UN General Secretariat is considering the possibility of expanding UNIFIL's deployment in the south, Rashayya, and western Al-Biqa'. Well-informed international sources say the final drafts of the deployment plan are being carefully studied. Under the plan, UNIFIL's personnel will be increased to 14,000. Al-Ghaziyah, near Sidon, will become its headquarters, instead of Al-Naqurah.

Minister al-Huss Returns From Damascus 29 Sep

NC292012 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Minister Salim al-Huss, who returned to Beirut this evening after a visit to Damascus, pointed out that his discussions with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and his deputy dealt with U.S. envoy Murphy's tour preparatory to Washington's adoption of a stand on the area, particularly south Lebanon, should the Israeli forces withdraw from it. The discussions also dealt with the political and security situation in Lebanon, especially the security plans that are being prepared and the complications surrounding them.

Al-Huss said that President al-Asad affirmed to him that Syria is employing its capabilities to achieve a solution.

Karami, Birri Make Predeparture Statements

NC291713 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Beirut Radio correspondent's telephone dispatch from Beirut Airport — recorded]

[Excerpts] Rashid Karami, prime minister and minister of foreign and expatriates affairs, left Beirut at 1430 today at the head of Lebanon's official delegation to the UN General Assembly sessions in New York.

Prime Minister Karami and Minister Nabih Birri made statements to journalists on the issues (?to be raised) during the

UN General Assembly sessions in New York. Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin recording][Karami] We see this as an opportunity to make known to all the friends in the world the sufferings of Lebanon, the injustice inflicted on its sons, and their suffering from the repressive occupation and the inhuman practices in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. We have complained for a long time about these practices and have called on everybody to stand with us in order to get rid of this long suffering. Today we will convey through an international rostrum what we are feeling and what we are suffering. We are very hopeful that our words will this time find an echo, particularly as there are indications and signs of this. Upon leaving Lebanon in the state it is in now, we hope when we return to find things much better, God willing — the solidarity of its sons and unity of all ranks — because the one and unifed Lebanon is the strongest weapon in confronting all enemies.

[Unidentified reporter] Prime Minister, it has been said that you will visit some Arab capitals on your way back home. [words indistinct]

[Karami] We cannot set the return itinerary now, but we hope to carry out all that duty requires from us, wherever we can.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Karami] The south is in the hearts of all Lebanese. None of us will put his mind at rest before the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya are liberated, and in working to reassure the deputy and all his kinsmen against this nightmare afflicting us all. [sentence as heard] The UNIFIL and its role are [word indistinct] and we are pinning much hope on this role being defined when there is serious discussion of evacuating the Israeli enemy from our territories.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Karami] We will raise all these subjects. We will not spare any effort to convey the Lebanese people's anxieties to all the world, hoping our friends may realize their responsibilities and duties towards Lebanon's tribulation.

Minister Birri then spoke about the visit and the subjects that will be raised during the UN General Assembly meetings. He said:

[Begin recording] [Birri] I say that from Lebanon's (?northernmost) point to the southernmost point, and what lies between them, the government of national unity bears the responsibility, for the south, west Al-Biqa', and Rashayya — the responsibility for the occupation and its effects, especially what has taken place in Suhmur, in the wake of information and affirmations about an approaching Israeli withdrawal as a result of the southern people's resistance as well as the national resistance in the south. This resistance has compelled Israel to change its stand. However, as usual, we are going through a very delicate phase, because while Israel is trying to depart, it is attempting to leave its impact in Suhmur and elsewhere. As I have said, we are going to represent Lebanon at the United Nations and to make earnest efforts that will be in harmony with the popular resistance in the south, so that we may be able to liberate Lebanon from the Israeli enemy. We hope that we will succeed in our visit. Information has been affirming day after day that Israel intends to withdraw from the south. We cannot regard this matter as definite before we see the last Israeli soldier leaving our territory.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Minister, during the UN General Assembly meetings, will Lebanon ask for a renewal of the UNIFIL mandate and for expanding UNIFIL's deployment in the Lebanese areas?

[Birri] The most important point is what will happen on 17 October. In other words, not only should UNIFIL's mandate be renewed, but UNIFIL should also be rendered more effective and, if possible, its number should be increased because there is no alternative to the implementation of Resolution 425 — in the sense that the Lebanese Army and no other army is qualified to ensure security in south Lebanon with the help and support of UNIFIL. Therefore, if we can increase UNIFIL's number and its effectiveness, that will be the key to or the beginning of the solution to the crisis in the south.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, will there be coordination with the Arab delegations participating in UN General Assembly meetings, especially Syria?

[Birri] As far as Syria is concerned, coordination with it exists here and it will also take place there. As for the rest of the Arab countries, this will be our responsibility and we will try to stand in one line in this respect, naturally through the proper framework.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, does the file you are taking to the United Nations include [words indistinct].

[Birri] I will not be taking condolences with me on the occasion of 'Ashura', nor will I be taking [word indistinct]. I will explain the situation in the south, the sufferings of the southern citizens, and [words indistinct] the national resistance in the south. I will also [word indistinct] the role played in Suhmur and the massacres that are perpetrated [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Finally, we should mention that strict security measures were taken at the Beirut International Airport by the airport security organ on the occasion of the departure of Prime Minister Karami, Minister Birri, and the delegation accompanying them.

Karami on Resistance, U.S. Veto, Arab Unity

NC010834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has said that the resistance against the Israeli enemy's inhumane, fascist, and Nazi practices in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya wins our pride and admiration, for it is the sole means of liberating the occupied land. This came in a speech Karami made during a luncheon hosted in his and Minister Nabih Birri's honor by Dr Clovis

Maqsud, Arab League representative at the United Nations. The luncheon was attended by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and by a number of Arab foreign ministers and officials.

In his speech, Karami said: We pledge to continue on the path that will liberate us from occupation and its abnormal, Nazi, and fascist methods. He added: The salvation of the Lebanese lies in their hands, and their resistance will eventually win us our rights and liberate our land from the atrocities of the tyranical Israeli occupation.

Continuing, Karami said the Lebanese resistance against the Israeli enemy is the same method used by every oppressed people in order to liberate their land. This makes us feel confident, Karami added, that the Israeli enemy will withdraw from our blessed land because of this resistance and Lebanon's vigilance and cohesion, represented by the national unity government.

Karami added: This government, which gives rise to hope for liberation, stability, and reforms, seeks our Arab brothers' support for Lebanon.

Touching on the U.S. veto of Lebanon's complaint to the Security Council, Karami said: We lodged a complaint with the Security Council exposing the extent of the oppression befalling us and drawing the world's attention to the vile plot being hatched against us. We did not use words of condemnation and rejection in the complaint to avoid a veto. Nevertheless, the United States vetoed the Security Council resolution.

Karami stressed the need for Arab solidarity, because division bleeds our hearts and prevents us from attaining our pan-Arab objectives. While hoping to return to the road that will enable us to attain our objectives — dignity, honor, liberation, unity, and victory — we drink pure water, even in New York, in salute to Lebanon and the Arab nation.

4 Suspects Sought in 1983 U.S. Embassy Attack

NC291451 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Military investigating judge As'ad Diyab has issued a warrant for the arrest of four persons suspected of taking part in the attack on the U.S. Embassy building in West Beirut in April, 1983. The suspects include Hasan Salih Harb, an Egyptian, and Muhammad Nayif Jabir, a Palestinian.

U.S. Reportedly Seeking To Establish Alliance

NC291700 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Western diplomatic sources in Beirut told the Voice of Lebanon that the United States is seeking to establish an alliance comprising some of the states in the area and Turkey because Washington thinks that Turkey is an active state in solving some of the Middle Eastern issues, particularly in the strategic sphere of military balance between the two superpowers. The sources added that the alliance which Washington is seeking to establish will not be confined to some of the Middle East states, but will also include some African states. It will include Morocco, Egypt, Sudan, Jordan, Oman, Saudi Arabia, the Arab Gulf states, and perhaps Iraq, in addition to Turkey.

The sources said the purpose of this alliance is to confront the Soviet influence in the region. The activity of the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Murphy, who left the area today for Washington, falls within this framework.

The results will appear following consultations and assessments that will take place in the White House next week.

Swedish Embassy Fears Reprisals for Expulsions

NC300851 Paris AFP in English 0845 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut, Sept 30 (AFP) — The Swedish Embassy in West Beirut has asked the Lebanese Foreign Ministry for protection because the diplomatic staff fear they could be the target of reprisals, following the Swedish Government's decision to expell 80 Lebanese refugees this week.

The refugees, who had been living in Sweden for some months, were deported on Thursday night to the East German port of Sassnitz after the government decided to accept only those who could prove they were being politically persecuted in Lebanon or were in possession of residence papers issued by the Swedish Embassy in Lebanon.

UK Embassy Installs Nets To Repel Rockets

NC282006 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] In the context of the measures taken by Western embassies in Beirut to avert any terrorist attack, the British Embassy had its workers install nets around the embassy to protect it from any rockets.

Soviet Cultural Center Employee Wounded

NC290603 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] An employee of the Soviet Cultural Center in Beirut was wounded when gunmen hurled an explosive device at the Mandarin coffee shop on Verdun Street, near the Soviet Cultural Center, at dawn today.

Soviet Advisers Inspect Syrian Positions

NC281646 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' reports that a delegation of senior Syrian officers, accompanied by a number of Soviet advisers, has inspected Syrian positions along the confrontation lines in western Al-Biqa'.

King Hassan's Call for Arab Summit Rejected

JN301734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Commenting on the Moroccan King's call for an emergency Arab summit conference, a responsible source in Damascus said: The Syrian Government was surprised at Moroccan King Hassan II's call for an emergency Arab summit conference to discuss the Jordanian Government's decision to restore relations with the Egyptian regime — a regime still comitted to the Camp David accords and their effects — despite the fact that an ordinary Arab summit conference is scheduled to be held and although agreement has been reached to prepare for this conference. This affirms that the call is meant to cover the Jordanian decision and avoid condemning it as a violation of and a failure to abide by the Arab summit conference resolutions.

Moreover, the call is aimed at pushing the Arabs into the course of the Camp David accords, casting doubt on the Arab summit conference resolutions, and avoiding commitment to them, particularly the ninth Arab summit resolutions which clearly defined the Arab countries' policy toward the Palestine question, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and measures that should be adopted against the Egyptian regime for signing the Camp David accords and for departing from Arab ranks.

The Jordanian Government's decision requires the Arabs to condemn, denounce, and renounce it, and to not hold an emergency summit conference to cover it and encourage the violation of previous Arab summit conference resolutions.

AL-BA'TH on Hassan's Call

JN010750 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 1 Oct 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the Moroccan King's call for an emergency Arab summit, *AL-BA'TH* says:

No sooner had the Jordanian regime announced its treasonous step of restoring full diplomatic and political relations with the Egyptian regime than certain Arab and foreign sides hostile to the Arab nation began a campaign to convince Arab public opinion of the correctness of the treasonous Jordanian move and even of the need to promote this move. Yasir 'Arafat, whose connection with the Camp David trend has been fully established, was the first to call on the Arab states to restore relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt, claiming that this would help save the Palestinian cause. 'Arafat was followed by some unpleasant Arab voices that do not even speak for themselves, such as Saddam Husayn's voice.

As for the Moroccan king, the fabricator and organizer of the Camp David plot from A to Z and sponsor of Zionist conferences, his move has not surprised any one. However, his call for holding an emergency summit to stop what he calls further Arab divisions is at best another step on the road to Camp David — a step which follows the same style of this king.

The Moroccan king, who has transformed the fraternal Moroccan territory into a U.S. aircraft carrier for aggression against all of the region's states, has found in the step of his brother in treason and tutelage, a golden opportunity to force more Arab regimes into the Camp David lap and cover up for Jordan's decision; especially because some of them want to embark on this path, such as Saddam Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat, who have become an integral part of the U.S.-Zionist plot against our Arab homeland.

AL-BA'TH says: Had the Moroccan king been truly sincere, he would have realized that there was no need for an emergency summit; that he should officially denounce the Jordanian move and, subsequently take practical, deterrent measures to stop it. However, the fact is the Jordanian regime did not embark on its treasonous move until after a series of meetings and contacts with certain well-known Arab and foreign sides during which the steps to follow the Jordanian move were agreed upon; namely, that everyone will play his assigned role.

The Moroccan king's call is completely in harmony with the Jordanian regime's step. Moreover, the aim is to give this move an Arab cover. The Moroccan king's step is one of the chapters in the grand plot that the Camp David partners are weaving and which the Moroccan king regards as its main pillar. Everyone recalls how this king paved the way for the treasonous Camp David agreements on the fraternal Moroccan soil.

AL-BA'TH affirmed that this new situation, which Syria said would increase the seriousness and complications of the general Arab situation, does not require an emergency summit but practical, bold stands to stop the general Arab deterioration. This cannot be effected through playing with words but through decisive, practical stands vis-a-vis regimes that have simultaneously revealed all their cards and decided to curb the pan-Arab cause. This cannot be effected through 'Arafat's allegations that restoring relations with the Camp David regime in Egypt helps save the Palestinian cause.

Damascus Links Jordan's Move to U.S. Plots

JN281257 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] It seems that the United States has erred again by imagining that the Jordanian move would leave the Arabs with only one alternative — capitulation and acceptance of the fate that Israel has defined for the Arab nation. The United States knows that the guns of its warships and the missiles of its fighter bombers did not save the 17 May agreement. It knows that the military siege that it has clamped around the Arab homeland and the invasion of Lebanon, in which it took part at Israel's side, did not open any Arab window toward Camp David and its treasonous results.

If there is any significance in the Jordanian decision to join Camp David years after its conclusion, it is that the United States has reached the point of political bankruptcy, something which has forced it to throw its reserves in an open arena of struggle — an arena that does not protect the agents from their impending doom.

U.S. diplomacy believes that the Jordanian decision would realize its desires to Arabize the struggle and create new hotbeds of tension in the region to kill pan-Arab sentiments and make pretexts for a more direct and expanded U.S. intervention. The United States failed to realize that toppling conspiratorial agents who plot against the pan-Arab cause is a popular task which will be implemented by the masses that refuse to haggle over Arab rights and submit to the anti-Arab U.S. plans. U.S. diplomacy is trying to exploit the Jordanian decision by forging its strategy of destroying Arab solidarity, represented by Syria's steadfastness, and by subjugating renegade regimes and using them in backing U.S.-Israeli threats to Syria and Syrian stands against Israeli expansionist aims and U.S. plans of hegemony and domination.

The stands and reactions of several Arab capitals have so far shown that Jordan's tampering with the resolutions of the Arab summits of Baghdad, Fes, and Algiers will not go further than the tampering of the Sudanese or Omani regimes, not to mention the fact that Jordan's move implies great risks in view of Jordan's geographic position.

Similarly, the Jordanian king has also erred and miscalculated. The Amman ruler was under an illusion when he believed that the support rendered by Yasir 'Arafat and his gang to the Jordanian decision has neutralized the Palestinian position and emptied it of its essence of struggle. This is because 'Arafat's deviationist trend is condemned from the Palestinian viewpoint and because the Palestinian people will not allow 'Arafat or the Jordanian regime to tamper with their rights and liquidate them in the service of Zionist settlers and U.S. domination.

We in Syria do not deny that the United States has large reserves in the Arab region. We do not deny that the United States moved on the Arab territories and waters just to flex its muscles and (?deceive). However, we are certain that all of the U.S. reserves, including Jordan, which Washington has been sparing for the coming phase, will not save the U.S. plans from defeat. These plans will not meet with a better fate than the fate of the 17 May agreement and the U.S. moves that accompanied it in Beirut and along the Lebanese coast.

Syria has promised the Arab people everywhere that it will remain true to the pan-Arab creed and rights, that it will continue to create a strategic balance, and that its march of struggle will not end unless Arab rights are fully restored regardless of the sacrifices. This is because only Arab decisionmaking can be allowed in the region, decisionmaking committed to defending the Arab fate and existence in Palestine, Lebanon, and the Golan.

Al-Shar' Confers With Gromyko in New York

JN281809 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' held a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in New York today. The meeting was attended by Syria's permanent UN representative Diya' Allah al-Fattal, the Soviet first deputy foreign minister, Soviet Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin, and the Soviet permanent UN representative. During the meeting talks dealt with the international situation in general and the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon in particular. Gromyko stressed the Soviet Union's continued support for Syria and its principled policy in the region. He also conveyed the Soviet leaders' greetings and appreciation for President Hafiz al-Asad.

Al-Shar' also met with the Netherlands foreign minister to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

Meets Other Foreign Ministers

JN281607 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] New York — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with the foreign ministers of Poland, the United Kingdom, Malta, and Austria in New York yesterday. The discussion during these separate meetings dealt with the international situation in general and the Middle East in particular.

Al-Shar' Confers With Counterparts

JN290915 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0820 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] New York, 29 Sep (SANA) — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' met with the Argentine and Afghan foreign ministers at the United Nations in New York last night. Syria's UN permanent representative Diya' Allah al-Fattal attended. The talks dealt with the situation in the international arena in general and the Middle East in particular. They also reviewed bilateral relations between Syria on the one hand and Argentina and Afghanistan on the other.

Libyan Armed Forces Commander Arrives in Damascus

LD292252 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Yesterday [29 September] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, arrived in Damascus on a visit to the Syrian Arab Republic. He was met at the airport by the Syrian minister of defense and vice president.

Khaddam Receives Libya's Jabir

JN292051 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Staff Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Libyan 1 Septemebr Revolution Command and commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, at 2000 today. Attending the meeting was General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and minister of defense. The talks dealt with the current situation in the region.

Al-Asad Receives Jabir, Message

JN301159 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received at 1300 today Staff Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of the Libyan 1 September Revolution Command and commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces. The meeting was attended by General Mustafa Talas, deputy prime minister, defense minister, and deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces. Brig Gen Jabir conveyed a message to the president from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on current developments in the Arab arena. The president asked him to convey a reply message. The talks dealt with the situation in the region and issues of mutual interest.

Jabir Meets Palestinian Delegation

JN302021 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 30 Sep (SANA) — Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, member of Libya's 1 September Revolution Command and commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, met with a Palestinian National Alliance delegation here this evening. The delegation included Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] and Abu Khalid al-'Amlah, members of the Fatah Movement's Provisional Command, and Fadl Shururu, member of the PFLP-GC Political Bureau.

They discussed the situation resulting from the Jordanian regime's restoring of diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime and 'Arafat's role in this step. They also discussed relations among Syria, Libya, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese nationalist movement.

Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis is currently on a several day visit to Syria.

Al-Asad Receives Lebanese Minister Al-Huss

JN291140 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — President Hafiz al-Asad received Dr Salim Al-Huss, Lebanese minister of education and labor, at 1245 today. The talks revolved around the situation in the Lebanese arena, the progress of national detente, security, liberation, reconstruction, and the efforts being exerted to achieve the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

Al-Huss Statement on Talks

JN291814 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] After meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad for about 3 hours and twice meeting with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam during a short visit to Damascus today, Dr Salim al-Huss, acting Lebanese prime minister and minister of education, said that he and President Hafiz al-Asad had discussed various developments and the current endeavors in which some foreign emissaries from abroad are participating. This was to arrange the situation in a manner that would guarantee Lebanon's interests in light of possible Lebanese developments, particularly in southern Lebanon, and developments throughout the region.

Al-Huss said that everyone knows the current Middle East developments. He said his discussions dealt with various issues of interest to the Lebanese people, including security and security plans prepared or being prepared. They also dealt with complications and endeavors concerning these plans and efforts to overcome obstacles that may prevent implementing coming steps. He said the talks also dealt with political issues engaging the Lebanese Government and people.

Al-Huss added that he found the Syrian president fully prepared to employ all of Syria's resources to further a solution and overcome difficulties and obstacles that prevent solutions to outstanding problems. He said several other issues were discussed, including some Lebanese social problems.

Al-Huss said: I held two meetings with Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and we also discussed all these issues. I found the vice president fully prepared to exert all possible efforts to implement the process of Lebanese reconciliation and to continue the march to bring the Lebanese people closer together and reach solutions to outstanding problems among them.

Asked about the results of U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's visit, Al-Huss said: Naturally, talks with President al-Asad and Vice President Khaddam dealt with the topic that U.S. envoy Murphy is raising. All I can say at this stage is that the U.S. envoy is making an exploratory tour within a definite framework. He is visiting the region's capitals to sound them out so as to pave the way for a possible stand that the U.S. Administration may take in the future concerning developments in the region, particularly Lebanon, specifically, southern Lebanon, in case Israel withdraws its forces from there.

Algeria's Messadia Arrives in Damascus

JN301550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — Mohamed Cherif Messadia, secretary of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, arrived in Damascus this afternoon. His visit falls within the framework of fraternal relations between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the FLN, as well as between Syria and Algeria, whose leaders hold talks on developments of concern to the two fraternal parties and states. Messadia was received at Damascus International Airport by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; 'Isam al-Na'ib, assistant foreign minister; a number of comrades from the Ba'th Party National Command; the Algerian ambassador in Damascus; and the Algerian Embassy staff.

Khaddam Confers With Messadia

JN301814 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received Mohamed Cherif Messadia, secretary of the FLN Permanent Secretariat, at 1800 today. The meeting was attended by (Abdelkader Belkacem), adviser at the Algerian president's office; Salih Boujoumaa, Algerian ambassador in Damascus; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, assistant foreign minister. The talks revolved around the latest developments in the region.

Al-Asad Telephones Saudi King Fahd

JN282023 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad had a telephone conversation with Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today. The conversation dealt with current Arab developments.

CPSU Delegation Departs Following Weeklong Visit

JN281544 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus — The CPSU delegation led by Comrade Aleksey Rybakov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Pskov Obkom, left Damascus this evening following a weeklong visit to Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. In a predeparture statement to SANA's correspondent, Comrade Rybakov praised the wise and courageous leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad who, he said, has turned Syria into a stronghold for steadfastness and confrontation against aggressive imperialist and Zionist plans. He said the USSR and all peoples who love peace and progress highly appreciate the Syrian people's struggle and sacrifices for the sake of their freedom and independence and the liberation of the occupied Arab territories.

Planning Minister Returns From Sofia

JN291414 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1335 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep (SANA) — Dr Kamal Sharaf, minister of state for planning affairs, and his delegation have returned from Sofia after attending meetings of the ninth session of the Syrian-Bulgarian Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. At the conclusion of these meetings, a protocol was signed summarizing the results, deliberations, discussions, and contacts that were held.

According to the protocol, it was agreed to promote trade exchange and economic and technical cooperation in the fields of industry, oil, gas, energy, agriculture, irrigation, land reclamation, and forestry. The two sides also agreed on establishing joint-venture companies and stepping up scientific and technical cooperation between their central planning, health, and tourism organs.

Ba'th Party Delegation Returns From Bucharest

JN291419 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1340 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus, 29 Sep (SANA) — A Ba'th Party information delegation returned from Bucharest today after a visit of a few days to Romania in implementation of the protocol on cooperation between the Ba'th Party and the Romanian Communist Party. During its meetings with Romanian officials, the delegation explained Syria's views on the fateful issues the Arab nation is currently witnessing and on party and government information development and its effect on the battle of confrontation against imperialism and Zionism.

Cabinet Discusses Lebanon, Murphy, Jordan

TA301159 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Today the Cabinet held its first meeting of the Jewish new year, and one more novelty is that the Cabinet secretary who emerged from that session and briefed political reporters on what was discussed was Dr Yosi Beilin:

[Begin Beilin recording] The Cabinet was briefed today by the defense minister and top security officials on last week's events in Lebanon, the tragedy of the helicopter crash, and the visit by U.S. envoy Richard Murphy to the Middle East. The prime minister reported on the meeting between Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko. These reports were made to the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs.

In reaction to the resumption of diplomatic ties between Jordan and Egypt, the prime minister said that peace between Israel and Egypt is not aimed at harming Egypt's relations with other Arab countries. We are hoping that the resumption of relations will contribute to the resumption of the peace process in the Middle east.

The finance minister reported on an agreement to cut $920 million, so far, from the state budget. He also briefed the Cabinet on the merging of the collection mechanisms of the Income Tax and National Insurance Institute authorities.

The composition of ministerial committees was approved.

The next Cabinet session will be held this Thursday and will deal with the prime minister's visit to the united States. [end recording]

This, then, was the official communique — the first by Dr Yosi Beilin, the new Cabinet secretary. We would like to hear some new details about this information from our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer.

[Schiffer] The Cabinet was also expected to discuss today the composition and authority of the Inner Cabinet, which is to include five members from the Alignment and five from the Likud. But, due to a lack of time — as Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin told us — it did not discuss this topic. When Minister Mordekhay Gur emerged from the Cabinet session, he told us that he would appeal the decision to set up an Inner Cabinet of 10 ministers, which will in fact replace the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, and which will provide the framework for discussions of sensitive political issues. He said that it is inconceivable for this group to replace the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs, adding that he will also appeal its proposed composition as well.

Also not debated today at all, despite earlier reports, were the rumors that an additional Jewish settlement will be established in Hebron, and that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin had promised the Hebron settlers that the policy and promises of his predecessor would continue. I asked Minister Amnon Rubinstein about this:

[Begin recording] [Rubinstein] There was no need for that because the defense minister has denied all the reports published on the eve of the holiday about this, and he denied he promised to keep commitments made by the caretaker government. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin again confirmed what he had told the settlers on his first — in fact only — visit there, namely that any change on the settlements will require a Cabinet decision, according to the procedure of the Inner Cabinet's decision on it earlier.

[Schiffer] Mr Minister, although the Inner Cabinet was not discussed today, will Shinuy accept your absence from this group?

[Rubinstein] Shinuy is not a member of the Inner Cabinet because the coalition agreement states that only the two large parties will participate in it. There are two articles that refer to the Inner Cabinet: First, that if any party other than the Likud and the Alignment becomes a member of the Inner Cabinet, we too will be represented there; and second, that its timetable and agenda will be brought by Alignment representatives to our attention and for consultation with us. We accepted this, and are satisfied that this is a good arrangement that guarantees our interests and represents our viewpoint. [end recording]

[Schiffer] Once again, the Cabinet today heard a report by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin on the talks held here with Richard Murphy on the possibilities for arrangements, or U.S. mediation, between Israel and Syria for a settlement in Lebanon. These issues were debated by the Cabinet as the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, but despite this, Cabinet Secretary Yosi Beilin presented Israel's position as it was presented to Richard Murphy;

[Begin Beilin recording] Israel's position on an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, which would be carried out if the safety of the northern settlements is guaranteed, is unchanged: Israel will be able to leave Lebanon if security arrangements are indeed made for southern Lebanon that will include UNIFIL, the army of southern Lebanon, and a promise that Syria will not change its deployment in Lebanon. [end recording]

[Schiffer] That is all for the moment from the prime minister's office.

Peres Prepares for Next Week's Visit to U.S.

To Discuss New Economic Steps

TA301500 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Sep 84 pp 1, 11

['Oded Granot, Ya'aqov Erez, and Refa'el Mann report]

[Text] In his talks in Washington, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will emphasize that next year the standard of living in Israel will drop by approximately 5 percent, and that the latest steps undertaken by the Cabinet are intended to correct wrongs committed in the economic sphere over the last few years.

Jerusalem hopes these steps, as well as the presentation of future measures, will persuade President Reagan and his top advisers that the Cabinet's intentions in the economic sphere are serious, and will also meet the conditions presented by the administration for granting special aid to Israel.

Peres will present the Americans with a detailed plan together with the steps that have already been employed, and will also pledge — including in public — to persist in the planned economic guidelines. Shamir will make similar pledges.

Peres plans to raise Israel's request for advanced U.S. technologies. This request might find Reagan sympathetic, primarily because it will come just a few weeks before the presidential election. Washington sources yesterday expressed their belief that the presence of Al Schwimmer, the prime minister's adviser on development and technology affairs, in Peres's delegation is connected with this. Shim'on Peres will devote most of this week to preparing for the visit. He will meet, among others, with persons well versed in political and economic issues both from within and outside the Cabinet, including economics professors.

At the same time, Israeli personalities have been sending out feelers to examine the administration's attitudes in light of the first wave of economic measures that were decided on last week. Over the last few days Foreign Ministry officials have expressed their concern about reports emanating from Washington saying these measures are not sufficient. According to American sources, the Reagan administration plans to examine Peres' proposals very seriously before any decision is made on special aid.

Professor Herbert Stein, who heads the team of economists the Reagan administration has set up to examine the Israeli economy, said a few days ago in a meeting with members of the Israeli lobby in Washington: "The administration will not be satisfied with only a piece of paper; it will demand a real, comprehensive, and long-term plan."

Jerusalem attributes great significance to a public statement by President Reagan on the U.S. commitment to helping Israel overcome its financial difficulties, assuming that this declaration would make it easier to continue to obtain credit from various world bodies. Such a declaration, which would also include an expression of support for the Cabinet's economic plan, would constitute the "necessary minimum" that would answer Israel's hopes for the visit.

Jerusalem will also decide this week whether Peres will request only an advance payment of the civilian aid, worth $1.2 billion, or will ask for an additional "injection" of special aid, beyond the sums approved by the two houses of Congress for next year.

Peres will hold three separate meetings with Secretary of State George Shultz in the course of his 2 and 1/2 days' visit to Washington.

George Bush will hold a special reception for Peres on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday morning Peres will hold another meeting with Shultz, to sum things up. The prime minister also intends to meet with Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale and with CIA chief William Casey.

The White House is interested in signing an "aide memoire" with Israel on the establishment of a free trade zone between the two countries in the course of Peres' visit, although the text of that accord will not have been completed by then. The intention is to link the free trade zone to President Reagan's election campaign, by presenting the signing as an additional manifestation and act of friendship toward Israel.

After his meeting in Washington, Peres will return to New York and will meet with directors of science-based technological companies, to encourage them to invest in Israel.

The prime minister will also meet with the members of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, and will attend a meeting of Israeli representatives in the United States.

The final composition of the prime minister's entourage has not yet been finalized. His visit will begin at the end of Yom Kippur, and it looks like he will be accompanied by Cabinet Secretary Dr Yosi Beilin, and Dr Nimrod Nowick, who is the prime minsiter's political adviser-designate.

To Request $1 Billion

TA010958 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Tzvi Zinger report]

[Excerpt] Next week Prime Minister Shim'on Peres is to ask the leaders of the U.S. Administration for a special loan of $1 billion, described as a "loan for economic development." Peres will ask for convenient terms regarding the repayment of the loan. The funds are meant for the development of some of the economic plans which the government hopes to formulate within a few weeks.

Increase in Military Aid

TA011109 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1045 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres will ask for U.S. military aid amounting to $2 billion per year over the next 5 years, and will request that the aid be given as a grant. Israel will also ask that part of the increased aid be converted to Israeli shekels and be spent in Israel.

Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik has learned that this was decided in a discussion held last night in the prime minister's office. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin, 'Ezer Weizman, and the chief of staff also participated in the discussion.

Our correspondent notes that this is in fact a request almost to double the annual military aid received by Israel. This will be Peres' main request from the Americans in his visit to the United States early next week.

Trade Deal To Be Signed

TA301001 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] There are still some clauses in the free trade zone agreement between Israel and the United States which have not been settled yet, our correspondent Mesir Einstein reports. Still, these disputes will probably not affect the timetable, and the agreement will go into effect in 3 months.

[Begin Einstein recording] The House of Representatives is expected to complete legislation to establish a free trade zone between Israel and the United States this week. Before we say that the issue has been completely settled, we should note that there are still some points in dispute that require clarification and further deliberations.

The main dispute in the tedious negotiations is the date for the removal of subsidies given to Israeli export. In previous talks, the Americans described several Israeli products as sensitive from their standpoint, that is to say, products that could threaten local U.S. industries. The list includes textiles, bromine, and even tomato juice. Thus, the dispute is over the question of when, according to the agreement, subsidies given to these goods will be abolished. Israel is demanding that this be done in the first or second stage of the agreement. The Americans want to postpone that date until after 1989. [Last two sentences as heard] The deliberations between the two countries' negotiating teams will resume this week, in yet another attempt to achieve a compromise acceptable to both. No doubt, the legislation process in the Senate and Congress, which is taking place quickly and with hardly any problems, will serve as an impetus for the teams to finish their job. It would be worth our while to remember that even if all the contentious issues are not resolved, the intention is to sign an aide memoire between the two countries next week, during Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' visit to Washington. If everything goes well and barring last minute problems, the agreement will go into effect beginning January 1985. [end recording]

Peres Criticizes Husayn's Parliament Speech

TA011438 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1411 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The prime minister's office has issued a communique on behalf of the prime minister in reaction to the remarks made by King Husayn, who rejected Israel's appeal for peace. It is inconceivable that a condition for peace negotiations should be the acceptance of all the demands made by Husayn before the negotiations have begun, the communique states. It is true that 17 years have elapsed since Jordan attacked Israel, only because it erroneously assumed that it could defeat it. Prizes are not given for mistakes and aggression is not awarded. Peace is not a question of doing favors, it is either a necessity of two parties or it is unattainable. Whoever rejects peace will have to pay the price for it. Despite King Husayn's reaction, Israel will continue to believe in and favor peace and propose peace negotiations with its neighbors without preconditions, not as a stratagem but as an honest and serious need for all the peoples living in the Middle East.

Reportage on Murphy Trip, Syria, Lebanon

Murphy Plan Details Confirmed

TA301630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Political sources in Jerusalem this evening basically confirmed the U.S. plan for an arrangement in southern Lebanon that was published in the Beirut newspaper *AL-NAHAR*. The plan presented by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy consists of eight clauses. It is based on Syria's agreement to prevent terrorist activity against Israel from within Lebanon and to an increase in the UN forces in return for Israel's agreement to withdraw without a parallel demand for Syria to withdraw. According to this plan Israel will withdraw its forces from Lebanon within 6 to 9 months from the day the U.S. plan is accepted.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer reports that Murphy left Israel with the feeling that Jerusalem will accept the plan if it is also accepted by Damascus and Beirut. Officials in Jerusalem are now waiting for a report from Washington about Murphy's latest talks in Damascus before returning to the United States. The U.S. plan also discusses the necessity of obtaining Israel's agreement for sending Lebanese Army soldiers to the south, and for extending the responsibilities of the army of southern Lebanon in coordination with the UN force.

Terms for Withdrawal Stated

TA291958 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy will apparently return to the area soon as part of his attempt to bring about an arrangement that will make it possible for the IDF to withdraw from Lebanon. This has been reported by our political correspondent Yoram Ronen. Murphy, who is returning to Washington tonight, will report to U.S. Administration leaders about the willingness in principle he found in Jerusalem and Damascus to arrive at an arrangement. Our correspondent adds that Jerusalem political sources have said Israel is prepared to withdraw its forces from Lebanon if the Syrian Army remains in its current positions, does not advance southward, and, together with the Army of Lebanon and the UNIFIL forces, works to foil terrorist activity originating from Lebanese territory.

It seems that the practical negotiations between Israel and Syria, with U.S. mediation, will begin after a decision in principle is made by the White House to send Murphy on another shuttle trip between Beirut and Damascus.

Syrian Terms Suggested

TA010533 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Syria insists on completely ending the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon and replacing the army of southern Lebanon with the central administration in Beirut. This is reported by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer, who heard it from well-informed sources in Jerusalem. A similar Syrian position was also the main stumbling block in the way of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement last May.

Well-informed sources in Jerusalem believe that the United States will not agree to mediate between Israel and Syria until after the U.S. presidential election next month. This is due to President Reagan's fear that his election campaign would be harmed if the mediation efforts were to fail.

Syria Must Prevent Infiltration

TA010539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Minister Hayim Bar-Lev says that Syria is required to pay a small price in return for an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon — the price is the prevention of terrorist infiltration into Israel. Other security arrangements must be made through international and local Lebanese elements, in conjunction with the IDF, in order to achieve a solution which will be the least of evils.

Lubrani Noncomittal on Trip

TA301547 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent 'Oded Zaray and the political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Responding last night to a question by *HA'ARETZ* in keeping with the renewed in-depth reassessment initiated by Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin of all the options to end the current Israeli involvement in Lebanon, Uri Lubrani, Israel's coordinator of activities in Lebanon, said that Richard Murphy's visit to the region, ending yesterday, marks the beginning of a U.S. probing activity. He refused to elaborate or assess the chances of the Murphy mission at this stage.

He added that although only a short time has elapsed since the establishment of the new Cabinet, the reassessment is in full swing. He claims that no change has occurred in Israel's basic position, namely that there cannot be a withdrawal from Lebanon without security arrangements that will guarantee peace for the Galilee settlements. However, at the same time, efforts are being made and every opportunity exhausted in finding some way of doing that.

Replying to another question on the battles in (Aklin al-Kharrub) north of the Al-Awwali, he said that Israel will not be dragged into dispatching units beyond the lines it has set for itself, or become involved in internal Lebanese struggles that are not directly linked to its security requirements. He revealed that Israel has information that certain government elements in Lebanon are trying to drive a wedge between the Christians and the Druze in (Aklin). He made it clear that Israel is waging no war against the Shi'ites in Lebanon, or against the "Amal" movement under Minister Nabih Birri, but against the terrorists who are active in missions on behalf of one of its factions, and who exploit that sect for its own purposes. It should be noted that Birri accompanied Prime Minister Karami to New York to address the UN General Assembly. Top sources in southern Lebanon regard Birri's departure for New York as a very significant move.

Link to Egypt-Jordan Ties

TA301419 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Sep 84 p 8

[Second editorial: "Preparing for an Initiative"]

[Text] The series of events that have taken place in our region the last few days — the renewal of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt; the round of talks held by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in Jerusalem, Beirut, Damascus, Amman, and Cairo; President Reagan's speech, in which he reiterated his plan for solving the Middle East problems — these events are not dissociated from each other, even if there is no direct link between them.

When President Reagan mentioned his plan twice during the week he was perhaps unaware of the possibility that Amman and Cairo would renew ties. However, just as the Jordanian step was not done without thought and planning, so it is reasonable to assume that the Americans were not completely outside the circle created by Jordan and Egypt. Mention of the "Reagan plan" against this background was meant to encourage the Jordanians and to signal Amman and Cairo that the United States intends to become active again in the search for peace in the Middle East.

In any event, it is a fact that following the resumption of diplomatic relations between Amman and Cairo — a step which was received with anger and warnings of a boycott by the rejectionist countries — there has been an increase in activity between these two Arab capitals and Washington. And it makes no difference whether the initiative is of an American, Jordanian, Egyptian, or joint nature.

It appears that the resumption of ties between Egypt and Jordan — for whatever the motives — gives the United States a lever with which it can try to raise the "Reagan plan" to the negotiating table after the U.S. presidential election. It is not inconceivable that during the upcoming visit of Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to the White House, the President will send out feelers to guage his guest's attitude toward this issue.

Many still wonder about the nature of Richard Murphy's mission in our region. Initially it was to examine the situation following the explosion at the U.S. Embassy in Beirut. It was reported later that he discussed with all sides the possibility of withdrawing foreign forces from Lebanon. However, Murphy also visited Amman and Cairo, which are not directly involved with the Lebanese problem. Can it not be assumed that his talks there concerned the repercussions of renewed ties between Egypt and Jordan as well as checking the possibilities of bringing Jordan to the peace talks on the Middle East according to the Camp David agreements?

U.S. activity in our region should be followed, even above and beyond the problem of foreign forces in Lebanon.

7 Attacks in South Lebanon

TA300826 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Menahem Horowitz and ITIM report]

[Text] Metulla — There were no casualties in seven unsuccessful attacks over the holiday weekend against the Israel Defense Forces, the South Lebanon Army [SLA] and civil guard units in south Lebanon. But a Sidon resident was wounded while running an SLA roadblock.

In the eastern sector, a roadside explosive blew up as an IDF patrol passed by on Thursday morning 4 kilometres west of Kafr Quq.

In Sidon, an SLA patrol was attacked with light weapons fire on Thursday. On Friday, a local resident was injured when he broke through an SLA roadblock and was shot by the soldiers manning it.

In the central sector, an IDF patrol hit a mine on Thursday two kilometres south of Al-Nabatiyah. On Friday light arms fire was directed against an IDF outpost in Khamid al-'Lawz. Light arms fire was also directed against civil guard units in Bra'shit.

On Saturday, light arms attacks took place against an IDF post in Jazzin and a civil guard outpost in the village of Habbush, both also in the central sector.

ITIM adds: some 200 new SLA soldiers, half of them Shi'ites, are to begin training this week in the SLA's training camp in Majadiya.

This will be the largest group to be trained at the recently established camp. So far some 300 soldiers have undergone training there, in groups of 100 to 200.

The SLA is continuing its efforts to recruit Shi'ites. The army now consists of 2,100 soldiers, 60 per cent of whom are Christian, 17 per cent Shi'ite, 15 per cent Druse, and the rest Sunni Moslems.

Shamir's Meeting With Gromyko Analyzed

Atmosphere 'Very Cool'

TA301431 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Shlomo Shamir "exclusive" report from New York]

[Excerpt] New York — "Reports about military pacts between the United States and Israel aimed against the Soviet Union are totally unfounded," Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir explained to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko in their meeting on the eve of the Jewish New Year. Shamir pointed out that the reports that anti-Soviet arms are stored on Israeli soil are also lies. Shamir said the Soviet Union must free itself of the biased view it has of Israel.

The atmosphere in the meeting was very cool. Shamir congratulated Gromyko on his 75th birthday and expressed his great respect for him for loyally serving his country for so many years. Shamir's remarks broke the ice, and Gromyko smiled. Shamir rejected Gromyko's explanation that the Jews in the Soviet Union do not want to emigrate, and that those who wanted to have already done so.

Observers at the United Nations were inclined to minimize the meeting between the foreign ministers of Israel and the Soviet Union, saying one should not expect a substantial change in the Soviet Union's attitude toward Israel or to the Jews living there. It should also be noted that a meeting between Gromyko and Shamir held 3 years ago also led to no positive results from Israel's point of view.

No Developments Expected

TA301436 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Sep 84 p 5

[Refa'el Mann and 'Oded Granot report]

[Text] Senior political sources in Jerusalem belive that the meeting between Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko does not herald any change in Moscow's attitude toward Israel, and thus no new development as a result of that meeting should be expected.

According to an assessment in Jerusalem, the main importance of it all lies in the fact that the meeting actually took place, rather than in what was said — which was primarily a repetition of positions the two sides had already expressed numerous times both through the media and in earlier meetings.

The meeting between Alternate Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko was the fourth — on the ministerial level — held between the two countries since the Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with Israel after the 6-day war.

Possible Soviet Policy Viewed

TA011030 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 1 Oct 84 p 8

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Shamir's Talk With Gromyko"]

[Excerpt] It is very doubtful whether Andrey Gromyko really had any illusions that in one talk in New York he would be able to tempt Israel into entering the trap of the international conference even if, in his talk with Shamir, he did not say anything definite about the Palestinians' representation nor did he specifically mention the PLO's name.

The Soviet foreign minister is an experienced diplomat and knows very well that a conference of this type is a recipe for an anti-Israeli dictat; nevertheless, if Andrey Gromyko took the trouble to devote considerable time to giving Shamir the Soviet reasoning, then this is because he has realized the great importance the United States attaches to Israel.

This importance was illustrated at the party given by the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, where President Reagan saw fit to get together with only two foreign ministers, Gromyko and Shamir, under the eyes of dozens of foreign ministers. That was a demonstration of U.S. friendship for Israel that was not ignored by the Soviet foreign minister. Since he now wants to find a way to talk with Washington, he thought there was a point in proving to the U.S. public that he is trying to also maintain a dialogue with Israel, the ally of the United States.

Andrey Gromyko did not wait for the Israeli answer; he saw to an immediate release by the Soviet news agency saying that Israel is intransigent in its opposition to the Soviet idea of settling the Israeli-Arab dispute at an international conference.

What the TASS announcement issued after the meeting with Shamir revealed was made even more explicit in Gromyko's speech at the UN General Assembly; that is, that the Soviet Union may interfere with attempts to find an arrangement for Lebanon if it is not first recognized as a partner with equal rights in the Middle East. In his talk with President Reagan, Andrey Gromyko raised the Lebanese question. But prior to that, in his speech to the UN General Assembly, he rebuked the United States "which has a strategic partnership with Israel manifested in the barbaric acts in Lebanon, which are aimed at bringing about that country's agreement of surrender to Israel."

The inescapable conclusion from these words is that the Soviet Union may try to thwart any military agreement in Lebanon as long as the United States does not agree to include the Soviet Union in political arrangements in the Middle East.

It is not inconceivable that Gromyko was trying to signal to Washington that the Soviet Union's influence in Damascus is not negligible and without Moscow's agreement the United States will not succeed in the delicate mediation it is now embarking on in Damascus, Beirut, and Jerusalem. In the end, an arrangement will require Soviet agreement to the extention of the UN (UNIFIL) mandate in Lebanon.

U.S. mediation over the matter of Lebanon is not supposed to deal with political matters, but instead restrict itself purely to issues of security. In the meantime, however, two things have occurred that have aroused suspicion in Moscow and fear in Damascus.

President Reagan's speech in the UN General Assembly, in which he declared that the Reagan plan is alive and kicking, preceded by 1 day Husayn's announcement about the renewal of diplomatic relations with Egypt, relations that were severed when Al-Sadat signed the Camp David agreement.

Reagan's declaration on one hand, and Husayn's on the other, have increased Soviet suspicions of a "Pax Americana" in the Middle East and Syria's fear of isolation in the Arab world.

This Soviet suspicion and this Syrian fear could make the U.S. attempt to bring about vital security arrangements in southern Lebanon, arrangements that could guarantee the IDF withdrawal, much more difficult.

Shamir-Olszowski Meeting

TA300839 Tel Aviv IDF Radio In Hebrew 0605 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Our foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, is still in New York holding a series of meetings with foreign ministers, some more friendly than others. Last last week it was Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Stefan Olszowski. The two spoke — at times in Polish — about bilateral economic and cultural cooperation. This was perhaps inspired by the earlier meeting between Shamir and his Soviet counterpart, Gromyko. Here is a report from New York by Ya'aqov Ha'elyon:

[Begin recording] The Poles accepted Israel's invitation to hold the meeting between the foreign ministers immediately after learning that a meeting had been held between Shamir and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko. The Polish minister explained to Shamir that his country cannot establish diplomatic ties with Israel because it belongs to a united bloc. Instead, he suggested strengthening bilateral cooperation, particularly economic cooperation. Shamir agreed and said he only wished to add cultural cooperation too, because the two countries share a common history. The meeting lasted approximately an hour and was conducted in both Polish and English. Incidentally, Shamir, who is fluent in Polish, had no need for the services of the interpreter, and at times even corrected his mistakes.

Although this was no breakthrough, the Foreign Ministry is pleased with the bilateral dialogue. Shamir, who spent the holiday [Jewish New Year] outside New York, is preparing for his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on Monday, when U.S. foreign aid to Israel will be discussed. Next Wednesday Shamir will address the UN General Assembly; this follows the rather moderate speech made by the Egyptian delegate. [end recording]

Renewal of Egypt-Jordan Ties Evokes Comment

Peres Urged To Launch Initiative

TA301600 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Signals of a Political Initiative"]

[Text] Two meaningful political signals were heard in our area the last few days. Jordan renewed diplomatic relations with Egypt, relations which had been severed following the Camp David accords which brought about the peace treaty between Israel and Egypt. And from Damascus — following the round of talks held by Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy — come hints of recognition of Israel's right to have security arrangements along its northern border in return for the withdrawal of the IDF from Lebanon.

On the face of it, the renewal of relations between Jordan and Egypt touches only these two Arab states. One need not be particularly sharp however, to note that in this step, Amman is also signaling Israel. Moreover, King Husayn recently reiterated his support for the Reagan plan, which also concentrates on adding Jordan to a political arrangement with Israel. How will the Israeli Government behave following the Jordanian move regarding Egypt? Will it understand that it must take the initiative, using the propitious opportunity, and offer Jordan direct negotiations without preconditions, relying on the Reagan initiative of 1982? Or will it behave in accordance with the brilliant definition of Shim'on Peres: a "housewife" who does not deal with anything except the daily matters presented to the agenda.

The image of the government as a "housewife" was necessary for Peres to avoid the necessity of announcing a date for the government again to discuss the Reagan plan and make a decision on it. One cannot help wondering about the banal answer given by Peres, who knows how to use his imagination in other matters which do not cause him such embarrassment. Indeed, the Israeli Government does not have to wait for a foreign source to approach it about the so-called "Reagan initiative" in order to discuss it in its capacity as "housewife." The issue of the occupied territories, the need to arrive at an arrangement with Jordan, and the resolution of the Palestinian problem have been on our agenda for the last 17 years. But as is well known, a national unity government cannot take an initiative and decide about this issue.

As for the voices coming from Damascus and Beirut about an IDF withdrawal from Lebanon, it is still too soon to determine the extent of Syria's willingness to participate in such an arrangement. It is necessary to understand, however, that the only arrangement that can be counted on must be based on a direct or indirect understanding with Syria. It has already been proven that Syria strictly abides by these agreements despite its generally hostile attitude toward Israel. There is no substance to talks about "withdrawal from Lebanon within 6 to 9 months, after achieving satisfactory security arrangements," as long as we continue to base this security upon the doubtful strength of the army of southern Lebanon or demand that Syria withdraws from Lebanon along with us. An arrangement can be attained which will be based upon the deployment of UNIFIL forces, the strength of the IDF along our northern border, and Syria's agreement to guarantee the security arrangements, just as it knew in the past how to respect the "red lines" which it strictly maintained without our having signed any direct agreement.

In the last few days Prime Minister Peres claimed that there is complete agreement in the government regarding withdrawal from Lebanon. Will this agreement be translated into immediate actions for an arrangement with Damascus, or will it remain empty rhetoric?

Arabic Paper Hails Ties

JN301540 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 30 Sep 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Soft Arab Stands"]

[Text] The Arab countries' stands toward Jordan's decision to resume diplomatic relations with Egypt reflect the Arab reality with all its division, negativism, and inability to rise to the level of events and challenges.

Even those countries which supported the decision have failed officially to express their support. Several Gulf states, for instance, announced lackadaisically that they appreciate Egypt's pan-Arab role and well-known sacrifices for the Palestine question, for backing Iraq, and for defending Lebanon's independence and territorial integrity, but that they wanted relations to be resumed with Egypt by means of an Arab summit resolution, as they were previously severed by one.

These states realize that adopting such a resolution would be impossible. Any Arab state can veto such a resolution since all the Arab League member states invited to attend a summit and to discuss the subject of Egypt's return to the Arab fold enjoy this right.

Can Arab causes be left unsettled forever because routine prevents the strongest Arab country in both war and peace from joining the Arab ranks in order to bolster capabilities and energies and lead this nation out of the current stalemate?

Jordan has embarked on a brave and advanced step that sidestepped all the procedural restrictions imposed by the Arab League bylaws. It did so after it had uselessly and repeatedly called for amending these bylaws and restrictions and for replacing the principle of unanimous vote by an overwhelming majority, as is the case in all international bodies.

Since the majority of Arab countries supports Egypt's return, real legitimacy is given to this pan-Arab demand that must be realized, even if it requires violation of the regulations and bylaws if they conflict with the supreme Arab interests.

West Bank Reaction Enthusiastic

TA300814 Jerusalem The JERUSALEM POST in English 30 Sep 84 pp 1, 2

[David Richardson report]

[Excerpt] Major East Jerusalem newspapers have expressed enthusiastic support for the resumption of diplomatic relations between Jordan and Egypt which was announced last week.

Both *AL-QUDS*, the largest daily, and *AL-FAJR*, which generally supports Yasir 'Arafat's Fatah organization, carried a full page of reactions from individuals in the West Bank and Gaza.

The only marked criticism came from the former mayor of Nabulus Bassam al-Shak'ah who delivered a bitter attack on Jordan for its decision.

Sources in the city said over the holiday that other radical circles are planning further expressions of disapproval, but these would not overcome the general and widespread approval and excitement generated by the Jordanian move.

Another former mayor of Nabulus and one of the leading pro-Jordanian figures in the West Bank, Hikmat al-Masri, was due to return before the holidays but reportedly stayed in Amman to keep abreast of developments.

Ilyas Frayj Welcomes Ties

TA301030 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Sep 84 p 2

['Aqiva Eldar interview with Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj; date and place not given]

[Text][Eldar] What do people in the West Bank think about the resumption of ties between Jordan and Egypt?

[Frayj] I am very happy about it. It is a courageous step that will improve the chances of resuming the peace process. King Husayn took the right step, because Egypt is the largest Arab country and is influential in the region. Political coordination with it will help the peace process. There is a consensus in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip that no solution to the conflict with Israel will be possible unless it is done by peaceful means. This is a golden opportunity for all of us.

[Eldar] Do the PLO supporters share your views?

[Frayj] My friends, momentum is like a snowball, like a hurricane. Now Israel must make some gesture, such as reopening the Al-Najah campus and investigating the complaints made by the mothers of the Nabulus jail inmates. Some use must be made of this excellent political move. Most of the inhabitants of the territories are very close to Jordan, and Israel should take a convincing step toward them.

[Eldar] Do you have any expectations in this respect from the Peres government?

[Frayj] There are many sensible ministers in this Cabinet. I also know Peres, and he is a wise statesman. This government has not yet given thought to the problem of the territories. If Israel wants peace, it cannot pursue the settlement policy, and it must dispel the tension among the inhabitants of the territories. We are forced to live here together, should we not be good neighbors? Do you believe that the Arabs feel good about being ruled by a military government? Is there a chance for real peace when you pursue a policy of de facto annexation?

[Eldar] Do you think that Husayn's decision will lead him to the autonomy talks?

[Frayj] It is too premature to make a prediction. Israel is busy dealing with the problems of Lebanon and the economy. I think that the Reagan plan, together with UN Security Council Resolution 242 could provide a good basis for peace talks.

[Eldar] Would you be prepared to represent the inhabitants of the territories in peace talks?

[Frayj] Has Israel offered us anything substantial yet? In order to reach peace Israel must first of all create a conducive atmosphere. Meanwhile, the economic situation in Israel has a very bad impact on us. There is already unemployment, poverty, and great shortages. If only, for instance, you had allowed our relatives in the Arab countries to send us money.

Former Gaza Mayor Views Ties

TA010907 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Oct 84 p 3

[Dani Tzidqoni report]

[Excerpt] Former Gaza Mayor Rashid al-Shawwa has said Egypt is the greatest supporter of the Palestinians and has the most clout of the Arab countries by virtue of its political weight: The resumption of relations with Jordan will help to create a united Arab stand. He said he thinks Jordan and Egypt will soon be involved in activity aimed at implementing UN Security Council Resolution 242, which would require Israel to withdraw from the territories. This would mean returning the West Bank to Jordan and the Gaza Strip to Egypt; after that, when Israel is not there, the Arabs will make their own decision about the fate of these two areas.

In his view, this goal fits in with the Reagan plan, which he is calling upon the Arabs to support and Reagan to implement. Dozens of people from the Gaza Strip have published statements of support and congratulations over the renewal of relations between Jordan and Egypt and have called on the other Arab countries to follow in Jordan's footsteps.

Peres-Mubarak Talks Dependent on Tabah Issue

TA301426 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 30 Sep 84 p 5

[Gay Bekhor, Roni Daniyel, and Pe'erli Shahar report]

[Excerpt] In reaction to remarks made by Shim'on Peres during the holiday that he will try to bring about a meeting wtih Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, sinces he has become convinced that such a meeting would be fruitful, Jerusalem sources clarify that Peres and Mubarak will meet only after the Tabah issue is resolved.

Recently the possibility was raised that Egypt would lease Tabah to Israel for 25 years. This possibility will be considered only after the location for holding the renewed talks between Israel and Egypt has been decided. There is an inclination in Israel to agree to talks in the United States and not to insist they be held in Jerusalem.

Rabin To Chair Ministerial Settlement Committee

TA010856 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Hayim Margalit report]

[Excerpts] At a ministerial consultation it was decided that Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is to act as the chairman of the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs. This has been learned through authoritative sources in the Ministry of Agriculture.

Rabin's appointment will bring down upon him heavy fusillades from the settlers, who claim that over the past few months they have been discriminated against in budgetary aspects.

Defense Ministry Vetoes Transfer of U.S. Aid

TA300921 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The Defense Ministry has vetoed a proposal to transfer some U.S. economic aid to Israel, originally intended for the procurement of arms in the United States, to the civilian aid allocation. Had the Defense Ministry not vetoed this, more dollars would have been given to Israel, says our correspondent Razi Barqay:

[Begin recording] It is common knowledge that substantial sums of U.S. military aid are not being used at all, which led to the idea to convert that money into cash, thereby increasing the actual amount of dollars Israel is receiving from the United States. Two senators who are friends of Israel have even prepared a bill on the matter, and were about to submit it to Senate on the eve of the [Jewish New Year] holiday. But then came Jerusalem's response: The Defense Ministry informed the U.S. Embassy here that it objects to the move, and the bill was shelved.

It should be explained that Israel is now looking for ways to increase the aid without complex legislation, and the conversion and redirection of the money from one allocation to the other would have solved this problem. Right now it is not clear whether or not Jerusalem's reaction is final, and Prime Minister Peres may decide on the issue during his visit there, and issue instructions on this.

Two other issues pertaining to Israeli-U.S. relations were also clarified on the eve of the Jewish New Year: The Jerusalem Bill was buried once and for all. Even its sponsors, who were considering bringing it up for a vote in the House Foreign Relations Committee, retreated in light of defections from the pro-Israeli camp. Thus the debate on moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem has been shelved for a long time. But another piece of news, somewhat better, is that the preparation of the bill to establish a free trade zone has reached the final stages. Thus, in 10 days, Shim'on Peres will probably be able to sign and initial the principles of the agreement. [end recording]

Bar-Lev To Bar Kahane From Al-Taiyiba

TA010929 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Oct 84 p 1

[Amnon Levi report]

[Text] Police Minister Hayim Bar-Lev will not permit Knesset Member [MK] Meir Kahane to enter the village of Al-Taiyiba next Tuesday, 9 October. Yesterday Bar-Lev told *HADASHOT*: "We have a principle that if a visit by or presence of an MK could jeopardize public calm or disturb the peace, the visit will not take place. To the best of my knowledge, Kahane's visit could jeopardize public calm."

Kahane announced last week that he intended to visit the large Arab village to persuade Jewish women married to Arabs to return to their families. Late last week, residents of Al-Taiyiba announced they would use force to prevent Kahane from entering the village. Kahane tried to lead a group of his sympathizers into the village of Umm al-Fahm a month ago, and at that time was stopped by a police force.

ALGERIA

Foreign Ministry on Jordan-Egypt Relations

LD270711 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Following the announcement that Jordan and Egypt are to resume diplomatic relations, the Foreign Ministry has issued the following statement:

Jordan has decided to resume its diplomatic relations with Egypt. This decision, in addition to the event itself, acutely (?affects) harmony among the Arab states and the rallying of their peoples around the Palestinian resistance. As in the past, Algeria's efforts aim at the realization of this harmony and rallying which is necessary for the consolidation of harmony. At this decisive phase through which the Palestinian resistance is passing, Algeria calls for an Arab consultation which has become more necessary than ever to avoid an initiative which may be made to disunite the Arab ranks.

Therefore, only a unified endeavour required by our common destiny is likely to allow the Arab nation to confront the challenges of our time, particularly imperialism and Zionism.

LIBYA

Naval Units To Visit USSR Ports

LD271029 Tripoli JANA in English 0913 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 2, Sept 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Libyan naval units will pay a visit, in the coming days, to the Soviet Union ports. The naval units will be carrying some students of naval colleges and secondary schools.

Jordanian Decision on Relations With Egypt Condemned

LD251639 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1535 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli 26 Sep (JANA) — The Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has issued a statement strongly condemning the decision of the Jordanian regime to resume relations with the Egyptian regime. The following is the text of the statement:

The Jordanian regime has issued a decision regarding the resumption of its political and diplomatic relations with the Egyptian regime which is linked to the Camp David accord and the treaty of capitulation to the Zionist enemy. The Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison wishes to point out the following:

1. This decision constitutes a serious violation of the Arab position rejecting the Camp David capitulationist accord and the resolutions of the Baghdad summit of 1978 which necessitated the isolation of the Egyptian regime and its political, economic, and legal boycotting of this regime. This decision contravenes the Arab League Charter and the resolutions of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Group, and the resolutons and the recommendations of the other international organizations regarding the support given to the Palestinian people's issue.

2. The Jordanian decision has come in response to clear American-Zionist pressure on the Jordanian Government to lift the blockade on the Egyptian regime and to create a political atmosphere which enables the Jordanian Government to sign another capitulationist treaty with the enemy. In addition, this decision is a flagrant attempt to revive Reagan's election campaign by reviving the so-called Reagan initiative in the Arab region.

3. The road leading to the return of Egypt to the Arab nation is clear and requires it to exit from the Camp David accord and join the Arab unanimity which rejects this accord.

The Popular Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison strongly condemns the decision of the Jordanian regime to resume relations with the Egyptian regime and calls on the Arab masses and governments to take a firm attitude towards this regime by applying the same resolutions applied against Egypt when the latter departed from Arab unanimity and signed the capitulationist agreement with the Zionist enemy.

'Text' of Al-Qadhdhafi Message

LD272002 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1805 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, 27 Sep (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has sent a message to Arab kings and presidents in connection with the Jordanian regime's decision to resume relations with the Egyptian regime. The message says a firm and deterrent stand should be adopted toward this decision. Here is the text of the message:

Jordan's decision to resume its relations with the Egyptian regime constitutes a flagrant violation of the resolutions of the Arab kings and presidents and the charter of the Arab League. It is an endless disregard of our Arab nation and mocks its unanimous decision. Indeed, it is a betrayal of the Arab nation and its struggle against the Zionist enemy who occupies our Arab soil in occupied Palestine.

The Zionist enemy who usurped Palestine and the surrounding territory seeks to destroy the entire Arab nation. Submission to the enemy or bowing our heads before him, no matter how clever the Arab rulers may be, will not stop the enemy from advancing over the corpses of the Arabs and over their land.

Jordan's decision to resume relations with Egypt is part of the capitulationist conspiracy the Zionist enemy and the United States have been trying to impose on the Arab nation by all sorts of methods. Therefore, we are called upon to adopt a firm and deterrent attitude toward the Jordanian regime's decision, so that we may not become witnesses to the chain of capitulation the United States and the Zionists are trying to impose on our nation.

Therefore, if Jordan does not revoke its decision, and if total boycott of Jordan politically and economically is not applied, and unless we adopt an earnest and firm stand on this decision, then it will be the end of the Arab League, and it will be the collapse of joint Arab action. The Arab summit will not endure and we will not respect anything that has any link whatsoever with the Arab League and Arab summits.

People's Bureau in PDRY Reportedly Closed

GF271330 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 26 Sep 84 p 1

[Report by political analyst]

[Text] The Libyan Jamahiriyah yesterday undertook a surprising political step when it withdrew its ambassador from Aden. The step was understood by political circles to be linked with the recent Libyan-Moroccan union. Libya closed down its People's Bureau — its embassy — in Aden and passed this piece of information to the PDRY ambassador in Tripoli. Libya has suspended all financial support allocated to the PDRY which was to be spent on completing numerous housing and electrical projects.

Palestinian sources told *AL-SIYASAH* that financial support totalling $300 million was suspended to protest the position Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad took toward PLO unity under the leadership of 'Arafat. This position was opposed by Libya.

The sources also said that owing to the special relationship PDRY Defense Minister 'Ali 'Antar has with the Libyan leadership, he tried to have the Libyan position approved. This is designed to hand over the PLO leadership to Ahmad Jibril — [PFLP-GC secretary general].

The PDRY party leadership adopted a position that embodies an absolute commitment to the PLO leadership and to its unity. This triggered the suspension of Libya's $300 million in aid to PDRY projects.

Broken Relations Denied

LD280851 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A source from the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated the following:

Certain information media have reported that the Jamahiriyah has broken off relations with Democratic Yemen to divide the two fraternal countries. While we deny these false reports we affirm that some people's bureaus in some fraternal states have been abolished in implementation of the resolutions taken by basic people's congresses to abolish some bureaus abroad in the context of dealing with measures pertaining to the international economic crisis.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison emphasizes that relations between the Jamahiriyah and fraternal Democratic Yemen continue and are privileged, and they have reached a high level of coordination, especially after the countries have adopted the Aden agreement, a level of cohesion and direct contact that puts these relations beyond the traditional framework of international ties.

Al-Turayki Meets With Spain's Moran at UN

LD271527 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Tripoli, Muharram 2, Sept 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Dr. 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the General People's Committee for the Foreign Liaison Bureau, met with the Spanish foreign minister, Fernando Moran. The meeting took place at the United Nations, reviewed several international issues of mutual interest and discussed relations between the two countries and ways and means to promote them. Also the two ministers discussed the items on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly and exchanged viewpoints.

JANA Says Burundi Seized U.S. Embassy Shipment

LD271634 Tripoli JANA in English 1432 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Bujumbura, Muharram 2, Sept 27, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY learned from well-informed sources in Bujumbura that the Burundian authorities had confiscated, on 21st September 1984, an American air cargo containing weapons and military equipments addressed to the American Embassy in Bujumbura. The American Embassy in Bujumbura claimed that the cargo contained food and stationary and other civilian equipments. But the authorities in Burundi were not convinced, insisting on opening the cargo following which they found that it was a huge quantity of modern military equipment. In a note of protest, the Burundian Government condemned this act violating the national sovereignty and incompatible with the concept of international relations and represented an interference in the internal affairs.

The discovery of the Burundian authorities of this despicable American act is a further example of American terrorism exerted by the Reagan government threatening peace and security in the region.

MAURITANIA

Chadian Minister Comments on Withdrawal

AB271015 Paris AFP in French 1837 GMT 26 Sep 84

[Text] Nouakchott, 26 Sep (AFP) — Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, the Mauritanian head of state, received in audience in Nouakchott Wednesday Mr Tahar Guinassou, the Chadian minister of livestock and rural water supply, President Hissein Habre's special envoy. Arriving in Nouakchott earlier in the day, Mr Guinassou said his mission fell within the framework of the campaign embarked upon by the Ndjamena government to explain to African countries the latest developments in Chad.

Asked by the press about his country's stand on the withdrawal of French and Libyan troops, Mr Guinassou said that Chad was not associated with the agreement: "If the Franco-Libyan agreement is sincere, we support it; but we are familiar with Al-Qadhdhafi, who withdrew from Chad in 1982 and is today occupying our country," he said.

The Chadian minister further observed that the Franco-Libyan agreement "does not mention the territorial integrity of Chad," a point which concerns the Chadian Government, he stressed.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Calls for Emergency Arab Summit

LD291932 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Statement by Moroccan Ministry of Information; date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Following the decision by the Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan to resume diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt, varied stands, some characterized by sharp reactions, appeared in the Arab world. To avoid escalating tension in Arab relations and in an effort to prevent scattering the Arab rank — which would benefit the enemies of the Arab nation waiting for it — His Majesty King Hassan II, God grant him victory, in his capacity as chairman of the current Arab summit and in appreciation of his responsibilities, has decided to send envoys on his behalf to his brother kings and presidents of fraternal Arab states for the purpose of holding consultations on the convening of an emergency Arab summit in Morocco.

As of tomorrow, his majesty's envoys will set off with royal messages to the Arab leaders.

King Hassan Meets With Libya's Ku'aybah

LD271803 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] This afternoon at the royal palace in Fes, His Majesty King Hassan II, may God help him, received Mr Miftah Ku'aybah, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Justice. The meeting was attended by Mr Ahmed Reda Guedira, adviser to his majesty the king; Mr Driss Basri, interior minister; and Mr (Muhammad Abu al-Qasim), secretary of the Libyan Jamahiriyah's office in Morocco.

The Libyan official had headed the Libyan side on the joint commission that laid down the agreement on security issues and the movement of persons between the two countries. As is known, the Libyan official and Interior Minister Driss Basri signed the agreement yesterday.

Talks Held With Soviet Trade Delegation

LD271301 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Rabat, 27 Sep (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Energy and Mines Moussa Saadi today received a Soviet delegation, led by Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Gennadiy Zhuravlev, in Rabat. During this encounter, the Moroccan praised the relations of cooperation existing between the two countries in the domain of energy and mines, and mentioned the various projects related to energy and mines that had crowned this cooperation. The Moroccan minister presented a review of mining activity in Morocco and the latter's considerable export possibilities. He stressed the need for promoting and diversifying trade exchanges between Morocco an the Soviet Union, particularly in the area of energy and chemicals, and the need for attaching interest to geological studies in various parts of Morocco.

The Moroccan minister lauded the valuable contribution of Soviet experts in preparing and carrying out projects related to the mining sector and mineral resources in Morocco.

The Soviet delegation then held discussions with minister of equipment and vocational and cadre training in Morocco, Mohamed Kabbaj, on the scope of cooperation between Morocco and the Soviet Union until 1990. The two sides expressed optimism over the positive steps taken for consolidating trade exchange relations between the two countries, and affirmed the need for developing cooperation between them in the field of equipment. The head of the Soviet delegation voiced his country's desire to give a fresh impetus to Moroccan-Soviet trade exchanges and to guarantee their balanced and continuous character.

The head of the Soviet delegation was also received by Moroccan Minister of Planning Abdelhaq Tazi. Talks during this encounter involved issues related to cooperation already existing between the two countries and ways of promoting it. The Moroccan side has expressed its satisfaction with the development of Moroccan-Soviet relations in the domain of trade, affirming the desire of the Moroccan Government and its strong will to deepen and expand the relations of cooperation between the two countries in the commercial and economic fields. The visit of this delegation to Morocco, he added, constituted a considerable step toward strengthening relations between the two countries.

These meetings took place in the presence of members of the Soviet delegation accompanying the deputy minister of foreign trade and the Soviet ambassador in Rabat.

SUDAN

Numayri Addresses Opening SSU Session

JN292020 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — The SSU chairman, leader President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, addressed the opening of the fourth meeting of the fifth session of the SSU central leadership at the People's Assembly hall in Omdurman this morning. The President said that Sudan is a homeland where the Sudanese people meet on the truth and for the truth to enhance their progress and position among the nations of the world.

The president pointed out that differences in religion have never been a factor among the Sudanese people. He said: Let the whole world know and witness that the application of Islamic law in Sudan has never been and never will be an instrument of discord among the sons of this homeland. Let the whole world know and witness that we meet under the umbrella of our great political organization, the SSU, as sincere brothers. We meet as Muslims and Christians, proud of our respect for heavenly religions. We meet to consult and discuss the problems of our unified homeland.

The president added: Through this experiment, the Sudanese people set for the world a great example for coexistence, love, and peace that enables the people to rise and prosper.

His excellency referred to the People's Armed Forces law for 1984. He said that the Armed Forces' banner now carries the motto, "There is no God but God," during peacetime and the motto, "God is Great," during battles to defend the country. In this way our brave Armed Forces can carry out their national duties with the required efficiency. The president said that the evil-willed, out of shear ignorance, raised a hue and cry among the Armed Forces when the motto, "There is no God but God" was raised. They said that the Army has become confined to Muslims. I say that this motto concerns both Muslims and Christians because the two religions believe in the oneness of God. He said that we are convinced that the People's Armed Force are the genuine embodiment of our national unity because they defend religion and the homeland and raise the banner of truth and peace all over the country.

The president said that pursuing the course of decentralization in government was in response to our people's aspirations for exercising their right to true government, because the revolution believes the people have the right to exercise authority. To expand people's participation in government, therefore, we introduced regional government and the people's local government.

The president added: To affirm this correct democratic trend, the president issued Republican Decree No 1 dividing the southern region into three regions. We were careful not to create clashes between various authorities; we separated the capitals of the provinces from those of the regions. We also created Al-Wahdah [Unity] Province in the Upper Nile region to be a symbol of national unity.

The president said: Our interest in entrenching the pillars of regional government springs from our desire to establish the principles of democracy and effective participation in government. Thus, power would not come from the central government. To entrench this trend as a sound democractic procedure to govern the people of Sudan by the people of Sudan, we voice the opinion through you that the experiment of dividing the southern region has transcended the transitional period. The people in this region should express their opinion on this experiment through constitutional bodies there. They should express their clear, frank opinions. They should say whether they like the status quo — that is, keeping the region in three parts — or want unity restored. They have the right to choose this or that through the constitutional institutions in the south. The president of the republic can only respond to the desire of the citizens in our beloved south.

President Numayri said that the fateful Sudanese-Egyptian steps on the course of integration embody the Nile Valley peoples' aspirations for tangible achievements. He said the ambitions of the Nile Valley sons are ahead of the stages of integration. He added: We are proceeding on this road according to a studied and clear plan. Even if this plan takes a long time, it will eventually lead to real integration [words indistinct] under any circumstances.

He said: Our steps are firm, and the implementation of programs is progressing easily without propaganda or clamor even from the Nile Valley radio station.

The president added: The Technical Committee of the Supreme Integration Council is working actively on the integration budget, and on issuing an agreement law [word indistinct] which stipulates a 60 percent reduction in prices for transportation between the two parts of the valley and issuing of a law to approve the basic regulations of the integration fund.

President Numayri said that the channels of communication will remain open between him and his brother Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. Consultation between them will continue on all issues concerning Egypt and Sudan.

President Numayri added: We seize this good opportunity to express our great happiness and sincere fraternal feelings at the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two fraternal countries, Jordan and Egypt. On your behalf and in the name of the Sudanese Government and people, it pleases me to extend sincerest congratulations to brothers His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on this blessed step confirming the nobility of ties among the sons of the Arab nation.

President Numayri said: Every state's foreign policy is a sincere expression and real reflection of the noble values and entrenched traditions of the state, because foreign policy is a twin of a state's domestic policy. This is why our foreign policy principles and pillars are a sincere and honest reflection of the values and ideals of our people.

The president added: These pillars explain our foreign policy's objectives represented in achieving the country's pan-Arab interests and safeguarding our national sovereignty and independence and our people's aspirations to economic, social, and cultural development. He said that these objectives embody Sudan's firm and entrenched stand toward imperialist hegemony and all forms of foreign influence while nonetheless remaining strongly committed to international charters and norms.

The president added: These objectives are based on our Sudanese values and nobility and are closely integrated in our Islamic approach. These objectives are also based on firm and entrenched principles, for we are not hostile to anyone and do not carry out aggression against anyone. At the same time, we do not accept others' aggression against us. We stand resolutely against polarization, control, and bias. Our only bias is toward our principles, regardless of the increasing plots around us and the escalating conspiracies against us.

The president said: We are with our Arab nation's just struggle for its rights. This is why we call for adhering to the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and for supporting efforts to achieve them through active peaceful and diplomatic action in international positions of positive influence.

President Numayri said: We are also endeavoring to back the PLO by adopting practical and realistic stands without overlooking certain Arab and international conditions and stands. In this way we can help the organization achieve its national objectives in the current phase.

The president said: We are also cooperating with our Islamic nation. I have decided in your name to open an office for the Afghan mujahidin in Khartoum. I also expressed to them our readiness to help them politically and materially in their just cause, which we believe concerns all civilized nations. We must demand the withdrawal of the invaders from their country.

President Numayri said: In the field of collective Arab action, we highly praise the Gulf states which have freely and willingly formed their GCC. This is considered a strong basis for the kind of joint action sought by the peoples of the Arab nation. But this is only possible through strict commitment to Arab summit resolutions and loyalty to the provisions of Arab pacts.

The president continued: The incidents witnessed by the Arab arena have shown that the commitment of certain Arab states was only verbal and negative. Such commitment has led to a basic contradiction in joint Arab action. This contradiction can be overcome only by seriously expediting the proposed amendments to the Arab League Charter.

President Numayri said that Sudan is earnestly supporting the good offices of the ICO, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations to end the Iraq-Iran war. He added: Sudan called for an end to this war from the first day to prevent the spilling of Muslim blood and to spare the squandering of Muslim resources. This war can only be stopped through peaceful negotiations. To achieve this objective, I appeal in the name of the Sudanese people and government to all the states that made the Iraq-Iran war a profitable venture serving their economic and strategic objectives to stop their clandestine interference. If these states stop fanning this war through direct interference, Iraq and Iran will be able to achieve a just solution acceptable to both sides. Only then will peace prevail in this area, weakened by this ferocious war.

President Numayri said: Sudan's moves in Africa are governed by commitment to our principles based on respecting neighborliness, peaceful coexistence, mutual consultations, and noninterference in other peoples' internal affairs.

The president added: By acting on these principles, Sudan continues its efforts within the framework of bilateral and regional cooperation. It will also continue its efforts to strengthen relations among the states of the Nile Basin and encourage them to implement joint projects to extract maximum benefit from the river's vast resources.

The president said that Sudan works for ending disputes and reducing tension in Africa by advocating full commitment to the OAU Charter. The president said the OAU has failed to apply the noble principles for which it was established, especially in the settlement of disputes. Conflict, he said, has become the characteristic of the African states due to violations of the OAU Charter by some of these states.Numayri noted the OAU's failure to establish peace in Africa and to accelerate development. He reaffirmed his warning that Africa is a target of division and fragmentation serving the interests and strategies of superpowers.

Numayri pointed out to African states that these signs of division and fragmentation have actually begun to weaken the OAU's role. Some African countries are blindly led by this wave of fragmentation. They have even become part of certain axes implementing the strategy of imposing hegemony on Africa — strategy led by Africa's enemies. He repeated Sudan's call to be cautious and alert to avoid these designs which will turn Africa into an area of continuing wars if achieved.

On Moroccan-Libyan unity, Numayri said the outcome of this unity will be civil war in Chad. It is unfair to solve the Saharan issue and to achieve reconciliation between Libya and its neighbors at the expense of the Chadian people. Numayri said that Sudan began to receive waves of Chadian emigrants before the occurance of the catastrophe, which Libya had been planning with the support of the Chadian opposition.

Numayri called on the OAU and all African countries to play their role fully to prevent war and destruction in brotherly Chad and to support stability and security throughout the region. He added that Sudan will work actively to strengthen the OAU and its effectiveness by pursuing efforts to amend its charter.

Numayri said that by virtue of its Arab-African affiliation, Sudan will always remain a proponent of entrenching Arab-African cooperation in various fields to strengthen Arab-African ties. He said Sudan will be great within the framework of the Islamic nation and that it will support the brothers in the Islamic world by offering them Sudan's expertise in Islamic economy. Thus, the Islamic nation will have the opportunity to base its development on genuine cultural fundamentals.

Numayri said that when Sudan decided to apply Islamic law, its first step was to abolish the term "Council of Ministers" because it is [word indistinct] and does not serve the principle of consultation. Thus, it was replaced by the "Council of the President" to encourage participation and expression of opinions to strengthen national unity, assert the integration of the state's organs, and tighten the links between centralization and regionalization.

Numayri said that the principle of consultation in Islam must be adopted in all organs. The doors to political organization must be open to everyone to widen the circle of participation in all national actions that concern all the citizens. Numayri said that the May revolution overcame conspiracies and made great achievements, embodied by its Islamic trend. This revolution will continue to be alert to all types of plotting.

Concluding his speech, Numayri said that all of last year's achievement have been comprehensively assessed, particularly in the field of Decisive Justice courts, which eliminated much corruption. He said that as a result of this assessment, it has been decided to lift the state of emergency effective 29 September 1984. Radical changes in the judicial system will take place within the coming days to emphasize justice without encroaching on the Sudanese citizens' interests.

President Numayri Cancels State of Emergency

JN291017 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1006 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — The president of the republic and the SSU chairman has announced that the state of emergency shall be lifted as of today, 29 September. This came in the president's speech at the SSU central leadership this morning. The state of emergency has been enforced in Sudan since 29 April of this year.

Courts Suspend Work

JN291118 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — The president's office has directed the Decisive Justice courts and prosecutors to suspend all actions within their jurisdictions and to freeze all measures regarding cases under discussion. The presidents and members of these courts were also directed to maintain their positions until further decrees are issued in this regard by the president of the republic. These directives apply to all Decisive Justice courts and prosecution offices all over Sudan. It is worth noting that in a speech at the fourth meeting of the SSU central leadership's fifth session this morning, the president of the republic announced the lifting of the state of emergency that was declared on 29 April 1984.

Shammu Explains Numayri Decisions

JN291918 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1825 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, 29 Sep (SUNA) — Culture and Information Minister 'Ali Muhammad Shammu said that President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri's decision today to cancel the state of emergency came after the removal of the causes for its declaration and after society had rid itself of the evil manifestations prevailing before the declaration, such as tax evasion, exploitation of people, and commitment of mortal sins and vile deeds. The minister said that the society is now organized and ready for the application of new laws. The members of the society are governed by the rules of good conduct, he added.

The minister said: I hope that the international, Arab, and African news media that exploited the state of emergency to attack Sudan will also highlight the cancellation of the state of emergency.

Regarding the president's reference to the experiment of regional government in the south and his assertion that it is now up to the southerners to decide if they want to retain the present three regions or go back to the one region system, the minister said: The president has left the matter in the hands of the masses in the south who will assess it through their legal institutions. The president said he will announce his decision in response to the wishes of these masses.

The minister added: The president's assertion also confirms the revolution's respect for the citizen's wish. This is a lesson for all who tried to disobey the law and undermine the achievements which the homeland has made through the sweat and sacrifices of its loyal masses. The minister said that those who have taken up arms, set up military camps on the border, and claimed that the south was divided against the citizens' wishes no longer have any excuse. These people, he said, must now submit to democracy and to the southerner's decision through his legal institutions.

Numayri Discusses Shari'a, Foreign Topics

JN271857 Khartoum SUNA in English 1800 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] Khartoum, Muharram 2, Sept 27 (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far M. Numayri held a news conference here today attended by news agencies' correspondants and Arab and European journalists who covered the first international Islamic conference on the implementation of shari'a laws in Sudan. Numayri opened the press conference by expressing pleasure over the presence of a great number of foreign reporters to cover the Islamic conference which wound up its sessions yesterday. Numayri further referred to Muslim thinkers' recommendations and observations adding that they would be implemented.

He stressed that "I am not going to defend our deeds as they would defend themselves. They (the deeds) will explain to the whole world that we have chosen our system of life. It's the prophet's way of life which has never changed for fourteen centuries and will never change till the end."

The president, speaking to Sudanese and foreign journalists today, announced that the upcoming step of shari'a implementation is the establishment of the Islamic economic system.

Asked on the BBC's claims saying that Tuesday's procession was not as big as portrayed by the Sudanese mass media, Numayri said the BBC was a medium of information of the latest country which colonized the Sudan, adding that "we have not been waiting for something else from it".

He further told reporters who attended the conference and witnessed the procession to convey only the facts of what they have seen.

On the Libyan-Moroccan unity Numayri announced that if the unity between the two countries is genuine, then Sudan is for it, but Sudan will be cautious if this unity is designed such that Libya gobbles up Chad while Morocco absorbs the Western Sahara, he said. The president warned against such a unity becoming an axis for Al-Qadhdhafi to launch his strategy in Africa, Arab and worldwide or even to disrupt the Tunisian, Algerian and Mauritanian relations. He affirmed the Sudanese people believe in African or Arab unity.

Asked on the recent French-Libyan agreement for mutual troop withdrawl from Chad, Numayri wondered in amazement how the French who were called in by the Chadian legitimate government of Hissein Habre could strike a deal with the Libyan invading army — the same Libyans who occupied the Chadian Ouzou strip by force of arms. The president added if the Libya-French agreement was the result of the Libyan-Moroccan unity it would be a deal the sweetness of which will be well enjoyed by Libya.

All the security problems which Sudan or other African countries witness are but a reflection of the superpowers' strategies, President Numayri said in today's press conference, citing the Soviet Union and the U.S. as the new strategies to be added to that of France and Britain. We are victims of these struggles like the other African countries, he pointed out.

Touching on the Afghan cause Numayri said the final victory will be for the mujahidin if they as long as they continue relying on Islam. [sentence as received] The Soviets were thinking to occupy Afghanistan without being encountered by any resistance, but they are mistaken, he said indicating that as a result of the continuing mujahidin resistance the Soviets are thinking to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan but they are intending to hand the country to the Marxists of the non-Muslim Afghan, Numayri said. [sentence as received]

President Numayri further called on the Arab and Muslim mass media to look for the information at the correct and right sources without being influenced by the hired sources. He invited Arab mass media to verify every information before publishing it, pointing out in this respect to what some Kuwaiti papers have published about shari'a application in Sudan. Information should be taken from their real sources, he said, pointing out that he himself is ready to answer any question in the various fields, and that Sudan borders are not closed before any journalist seeking correct information.

The Soviet Union was behind the formation of the Aden axis which grouped Ethiopia, South Yemen and Libya in a pact, Numayri affirmed. He said the Soviets have begun to ship advanced and sophisticated armaments to some African countries like Ethiopia with a view to carry out its strategic plans in the region and cited the attempted of Somalia [as received] as a step to halt the Islamic tide in the countries bordering Ethiopia.

He warned against the Marxist tide in the continent and stressed that the Aden pact was aimed against Sudan, Egypt, and the Gulf to check Islamic progress and control oil routes. It was also aimed at bringing Sudan under control in view of its status as the largest country with agricultural potential in the world,if its resources were utilized.

Regarding domestic policies, President Numayri said that current status of different government bodies would remain as it is, but further reform measures will be carried out during the coming stage. He stated that Sudanese people had chosen presidential government, decentralization, and the one-party system, adding that laws have been amended to conform with Islamic shari'a in the light of these options accepted by all the nation.

Numayri Issues Decrees on New Appointments

JN271505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] [No dateline as received] President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri issued a republican decree today appointing 'Abbas Musa Mustafa as minister of state at the Foreign Ministry. The president issued another decree appointing Ibrahim Muhammad 'Ali as a Foreign Ministry under secretary.

ETHIOPIA

Finance Minister on World Bank Discussions

EA301522 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1000 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Comrade Tesfaye Dinka said today that the report to the World Bank meeting on the need for special attention and support to alleviate the general economic crisis in Africa resulting from development problems and the severe drought currently expanding throughout the continent has been accepted. Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, alternate Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and finance minister, said this today on arrival in Addis Ababa after attending the annual meeting of the World Bank held in Washington recently.

In his statement, Comrade Tesfaye pointed out that the meeting fully accepted the report regarding the economic crisis prevailing in Africa and noted that the World Bank submitted ideas that would enable tangible actions to be taken on this issue. Moreover it supported the suggestion that developed countries increase their development aid to Africa and that developed countries channel their aid through international financial organizations instead of supplying aid to countries of their choice and by reason of their political ties alone.

Comrade Tesfaye pointed out that countries like the United States have suggested that developed countries should give aid to countries of their choice. Comrade Tesfaye further noted that he had discussed with the bank authorities the joint development programs being carried out by Ethiopia and the World Bank, future plans, and the bank's role in this area.

Comrade Tesfaye added that in the past few months loans received by Ethiopia have improved, and noted that there will be good relations with the bank in future in the context of discussions in line with our interests. Comrade Tesfaye was greeted on arrival at Bole International Airport by Comrade Kassa Gebre, alternate Politburo member of the WPE Central Committee and construction minister and Comrade Tiruwork Wakeyo, WPC Central Committee member.

Eritrean Leader Hits 'Amhara Nationalism'

PM261600 Rome AVANTI in Italian 16,17 Sep 84 p 11

[Interview with Assefau Bariamikael, deputy chairman of the Eritrean Liberation Front Revolutionary Committee — unattributed; date and place not given]

[Text] Question: The Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF] has been fighting for almost 25 years in Eritrea, with extensive support from the population. What has changed in the past 10 years?

Answer: Support is broader than ever. Not only did all Eritrean participation in the Addis Ababa regime end with General Andom's killing, but the Eritrean economy was also seriously damaged by the revolution. While there has been no change in Ethiopia's economic backwardness, Eritrea has been deprived of all its industries. Before the revolution Asmara was, from the viewpoint of its economic standard, a southern European city, with a major private industrial sector partly owned and managed by the Italians. With the revolution, Addis Ababa's Amhara nationalism became much accentuated. The Dergue invented the theory that development must come from the center. So the Italians were forced to flee, and all the industries that could be dismantled were transferred to Addis Ababa, where, however, many workers and almost all trained personnel are still Eritreans.

Question: So does the evolution of the economy help the Eritrean guerrillas?

Answer: Undoubtedly. The Dergue's revolution has autarkic objectives, whereas the Eritrean economy traditionally exported to Sudan and Saudi Arabia. So the Eritreans stand to benefit economically too from independence. Ethiopia's economic situation — with its agriculture going to ruin because the land expropriated from the landowners and the church has not been distributed to the peasants but remains public property, while products are obligatorily stockpiled, thus removing any incentive for work — makes compulsory recruitment into the Army, and therefore the war, very unpopular. In Eritrea, however, the situation is better because a great number of workers have emigrated and their remittances create a certain degree of prosperity. The construction sector is particularly active. On the other hand, guerrillas prevent the cultivation of the land, which is the real cause of the shortages assailing Ethiopia that the government attributes to climatic factors.

Question: Does that mean that both the Eritreans and the Ethiopians have become more nationalistic since the fall of the emperor?

Answer: Undoubtedly. The Amhara are convinced that their historical destiny is to govern Ethiopia. There are only 6 million of them, while the (?Oromo), the principal oppressed nationality, are 15 million in number.

At the time of the empire, the Amhara domination was based on a number of agreements between the emperor and local oligarchies. Since the revolution the Amhara have been able to dominate by means of force alone, and this is why the Dergue considers Russia its natural ally. Contrary to the mistaken belief of many Westerners, Mengistu could not form an alliance with the West even if he wanted to. Indeed, sooner or later the Western allies would raise with the Dergue the issue of minimal standards of internal democracy. And that would be unacceptable to the Amhara, who account for only 20 percent of the population but who want all the power.

This is the real convergence of interests between the Amhara and the Soviets. The Amhara like both the USSR's constitutional model, which enables the Russians to dominate other peoples, and the Soviet method of government, which is based on force and does not accept majorities and minorities.

Question: What is your opinion of Western aid to Ethiopia?

Answer: I do not know what to think. Some of the aid is certainly given to ingratiate the USSR. But probably some Europeans are sincere when they say that they hope to secure

Mengistu's conversion to the West by buying him with aid and the sacrifice of Eritrea. But that is an illusion. Mengistu and the Dergue cannot change alliances for the reasons I have given. They are afraid the West would force them, sooner or later, to make concessions to democracy which would be fatal to their power.

Basically, cooperation with the West could be useful in certain fields in which the Russians have nothing to offer, such as food, or it could be intermittent. But the permanent and unchanging alliance is the one with the communist bloc.

KENYA

Communique Issued on Border Security Meeting

EA281514 Nairobi KNA in English 1053 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Sep 28: Kenya and Tanzania today issued a joint communique following a two-day ministerial meeting on good neighbourliness and border security with a call on border officials along the common border to implement previous recommendations of the joint ministerial meetings. The communique, which was signed by Kenya's minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Justice Ole Tipis, and Tanzania's minister for home affairs, Mr Salimin Amour, on behalf of their respective governments, noted with great satisfaction the tireless efforts made by the two heads of state of these countries in promoting good neighbourliness, development and welfare of the people of the two countries.

The communique asked the border officials to continue holding regular meetings and consultations, as previous such meetings had resulted in the people along the common border living happily in an atmosphere of increased understanding and cooperation, characterized by free movement across the border, easier facilitation of border trade, apprehension of criminals and considerable reduction in cattle rustling and poaching.

Mr Tipis, who was the chairman of the meeting, said the meeting was held in an atmosphere of friendliness and goodwill.

Minister Receives Romanian Trade Delegation

EA281839 Nairobi KNA in English 1930 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Nairobi, 28th Sep — Kenyan exports to Romania amount to a total of 9 million pounds, while Romanian exports to Kenya amount to approximately 11 million pounds annually. This was noted by the minister for commerce and industry, Mr Andrew Omanga, today when he met a Romanian delegation which called on him in his office in Nairobi for a courtesy call. The trade commissioner, Mr Vasile Zama, that Kenya was eager to see this situation rectified. He urged the Romanian Government to buy more Kenya products, especially tea, coffee, pyrethrum, sisal and horticultural products. He was, however, grateful that the Romanian Government buys Kenyan molasses.

The delegation is in Kenya to extend an invitation to the minister (Omanga) to visit Romania and see for himself what Romania does in the commerce and industry fields and how the two countries can cooperate to speed up development for the two countries.

The delegation also intends to urge Kenya to participate in the trade exhibition held in Romania annually, as well as to discuss ways and means of expanding bilateral relations and trade between the two countries, according to the counsellor of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and international economic cooperation in Romania, Mr Nicolae Franco.

Mr Simeon Shitemi, the director in the Department of External Trade in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in Kenya, noted that the Romanian Government never bought anything from Kenya in 1982, even though Kenya bought goods from Romania in the said year. He emphasized that the bridge between the exports and imports of the countries should be closed.

SOMALIA

Refugee Commission Chairman Appeals for Aid

EA291917 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Challe Abdi Muhammad Tarah, chairman of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] National Refugee Commission, said today that more than 31,000 of the refugees who recently arrived in the SDR have been settled at (Bixin Dhula), 50 km south of Berbera. The area is between the towns of Sheikh and Berbera.

The chairman told SONNA reporters in his office today that although the settling of the new refugees has not been completed, the influx of new refugees to the SDR continues daily. The chairman said that the latest of them numbered more than 500. They arrived in Gedo region today.

Answering a question on the general refugee situation in the SDR, Challe Abdi Muhammad Tarah said that the already existing food shortage in the refugee camps has been aggravated by a new influx of more than 50,000 refugees.

On the response by the international community and other relief agencies to the recent urgent appeal by the SDR for food aid for the refugees, Chairman of the SDR National Refugee Commission Challe Abdi Muhammad Tarah said that up to today nothing has been received, and that the overall condition of refugees in the SDR is very alarming and dangerous.

The chairman of the Refugee Commission said the plight of the refugees in the SDR is double-edged. One aspect is the current plight and misery which needs urgent food aid, and the other is one which we anticipate in the next 3 months [sentence as heard]

Chairman of the SDR National Refugee Commission Challe Abdi Muhammad Tarah once again appealed to the international organizations and relief agencies to rush food aid to the refugees fleeing to the SDR daily. Challe Abdi Muhammad Tarah further appealed to governments and other concerned institutions throughout the world to join hands with the SDR in settling the refugees in the SDR.

Radio Halgan: Emergency Police Unit Defects

EA282223 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A Somali Emergency Police unit led by NCO's, defected to the Ninth General Aynanshe Division of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, DFSS, wing of the Somali opposition forces on 25 September 1984. Reports from the Ninth General Ayananshe Division confirm that 24 policemen and NCO's were led by Corporal Hasan Hirsi Khalif, Corporal Hasan Khalif Adan, Corporal Ahmad Qalinle Umar, and Corporal Abdullahi Bulale Habib. The report adds that the defecting force joined the DFSS complete with arms.

BURUNDI

Burundi To Launch Experimental TV Service

EA281030 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
0420 GMT 27 Sep 84

[Text] The third point on the agenda of the weekly ministerial meeting, chaired by the president, presented by the minister of information concerned the television project in the context of launching television broadcasting. The Ministerial Council approved the basic details in setting up an experimental program. The languages used in the broadcasts will be Kirundi and French, and the programming will run from 1800 to 2100 [1600-1900] on weekdays, and from 1800 to 2300 [1600-2100 GMT] on weekends. The council also accepted the principle of a reduction in customs duty on television receivers.

CAMEROON

Habre Envoy Meets With Biya; Speaks to Radio

AB28[illegible]45 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The head of state this evening received a special envoy of the Government of Chad. The envoy, Mr Ali Salim, who is a special advisor to President Hissein Habre, told Radio Cameroon that if the French withdraw from Chad, the Libyans will not do the same. He said Chad has rejected the presence of Benin's observers on its territory because of its close ties with Libya. Mr Ali Salim said the Government of Chad will negotiate with the opposition when it deems appropriate.

Local Chief Reported Arrested, Taken to Nigeria

AB291000 Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in English
5 Sep 84 p5

[By Nyah Dmian]

[Excerpt] Traditional rulers of Furu and Awa districts in Menchum Division have complained of the absence of the chief of Lebo, who was arrested and taken to Nigeria by the Nigerian authorities. In a conference recently held in the office of their district head, the chiefs deplored this attitude from Nigerian authorities.

They called on the government to investigate the issue in a bid to maintain the excellent relationship existing between the two countries, particularly along the borders, where boundaries should be carefully and correctly demarcated.

CHAD

Habre Forces Poised to Retake Faya-Largeau, Fada

AB281500 Paris AFP in English 1454 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 28 (AFP) — Chadian Government forces are prepared to recapture the main opposition-held oases of Faya-Largeau and Fada in the north of the country as soon as Libyan troops leave the area under the recent Franco-Libyan pullout agreement, reliable sources here said today. But the sources said that despite French Army [word indistinct] to monitor Libyan Army communications and send observation planes over the region, no information had been received indicating the start of a Libyan withdrawal, three days after France began pulling its forces back from forward positions in the center of the country.

Following the evacuation at dawn Tuesday of its troops from the outposts of Salal and Arada, the French Army was preparing to abandon its major garrisons in Mousoro and Biltine. However, sources said Paris had ordered the troops to hold up any further pullbacks until clear evidence was received that Tripoli was keeping up its end of the withdrawal accord announced September 17. Informed sources in the Chadian capital said a lack of fuel was hampering the retreat of the Libyan troops.

Yesterday Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Triki told reporters in New York, where he is attending the United Nations General Assembly, that his government had begun withdrawing its troops on Tuesday as agreed. Informed sources said a column of tanker trucks had been reported headed from Libya toward Tripoli's troop concentrations in northern Chad and that it would undoubtedly "take a while" before the Libyan Army could mobilize all its forces for the pullout.

Meanwhile, reliable sources said that some 1,000 government troops of President Hissein Habre stationed at Kalait, 300 kilometers (180 miles) from Faya-Largeau and 200 kilometers (125 miles) from Fada, were prepared to move into the oases as soon as they were evacuated by Libya. But the sources said the Kalait garrison, the northernmost government post, had not yet received troop or material reinforcements. Libyan troops have been backing up opposition forces loyal to the ousted President Goukouni Oueddei since he was toppled by Mr Habre in 1982.

Senegalese observers who were to monitor the mutal withdrawal under the terms of the Franco-Libyan agreement but who had still not arrived in Chad early today were reportedly in the Niger capital of Niamey awaiting permission from Ndjamena to enter the country. While the Chadian Government has raised no formal objections to the presence of observers from Senegal, informed sources said no official authorization had been issued for them to take up their position, despite a request issued Tuesday by Paris. Chad earlier rejected the proposed use of observers from Benin, which Ndjamena accuses of being too close to Libya.

Chadians Reported Escaping Libyan-Held Territory

AB282130 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Excerpts] We have always maintained that we have not lost the hope of seeing our fellow countrymen who are living in the occupied zone moved by a final burst of patriotism. As a matter of fact, many Chadians have been trying at their own risk to escape from the Libyan hell in all Chadian localities which Al-Qadhdhafi's occupation army has annexed.

Recently, Allaki Moussaye, an officer of Goukouni Oueddei's army, succeeded, along with other Chadians, in getting to Kalahit, which is under the control of the Chadian National Armed Forces. No worthy citizen can feel proud in an occupied country. We know that the vast majority of our brothers in the Borku-Ennedi-Tibesti are held hostage by the Libyans and hate the invaders and their lackeys. We will simply call on them to reject the dictates of the occupants.

First French Units Arriving in Ndjamena

AB291058 Paris AFP in English 1037 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] Ndjamena, Sept 29 (AFP) — The first units of French troops arrived in the Chadian capital today from the interior of the country as the pullout of their respective forces agreed between France and Libya continued. Sixty men from the Eighth Marine Parachute Regiment entered Camp Dubut, headquarters of the French garrison in Chad, from Moussouro, 250 kms (150 miles) north of here. Moussouro has been an important base for France's operations in Chad in support of President Hissein Habre against his Libyan-backed opponents.

However a military source said the move did not signal a general withdrawal from Moussouro and the other major base at Biltine, which is linked to the departure of Libyan troops from Fada and Faya-Largeau in northern Chad. The parachutists were merely replacing a Ndjamena-based "protection and reserve" unit, which was returning to France at the end of its normal tour of duty, the source said.

(In brussels, Issaka Ramat Alhamdou, European representative of the Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT) which has been holding northern Chad with Libyan support, said Tripoli had begun to pull out its forces. They had left Faya-Largeau yesterday, but Fada would not be completely evacuated until France had quit the Ouaddai (an area of western Chad), he said. Mr Alhamdou warned that the GUNT was awaiting the departure of the last French soldier before its National Liberation Army "storms Ndjamena.")

Meanwhile, a reliable source said that the government here had given its permission for Senegalese observers to enter its territory and monitor the withdrawal. The Senegalese were expected here imminently from Niamey, Niger, where they have been awaiting the green light from Ndjamena. Another group was also due to monitor the evacuation of the Libyans from the north. An informed source said that President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire was also expected here during the weekend, to discuss with Mr Habre the future of some 1,500 men Kinshasa sent to guard strategic points in an around Ndjamena.

French Soldier Accidentally Killed

AB301200 Paris AFP in French 1123 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 30 Sep (AFP) — A French soldier accidentally killed himself on Sunday morning in Ndjamena while handling a firearm, it was learned from military sources. The soldier, whose identity was not revealed, belonged to the Eighth RPMA, Marine Infantry Paratrooper Regiment. This accident brings to 13 the number of French soldiers killed in Chad since the beginning of the Manta Operation on 9 August, 1983.

CONGO

CAR, Mali Envoys Meet Sassou-Nguesso, Comment

AB281900 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French
1230 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Our country's foreign policy, designed on 5 February 1979 by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso's master hand, has made Congo a widely listened to country which is very much in demand. This can be seen every week at the many audiences which the head of state grants to special envoys of his counterparts from Africa and elsewhere. This morning, for instance, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso received the emissaries of CAR's Koiingba and Mali's Moussa Traore.

Let us first listen to the CAR envoy [not further identified] defining to our correspondent Gabriel Essombo the topic of his discussions with the head of state:

[Begin recording] [CAR envoy] I brought a message from President Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee of National Redress and head of state of the CAR, to his Congolese counterpart. It is a message of friendship, brotherhood, and solidarity.

[Essombo] The CAR has a common border with Chad. How did you receive the French-Libyan withdrawal agreement?

[CAR envoy] Well, as you said, the CAR has a common border with Chad. We have learned of the agreement on the withdrawal of the French and Libyan forces from Chad. This is a very good thing. But my country's government would like the withdrawal to be complete. You understand what I mean, that is until Chad is fully freed. [end recording]

For his part, Malian Justice Minister Issa Ongoiba also told Gabriel Essombo the purpose of his mission to Brazzaville:

[Begin recording] [Ongoiba] In fact, you are aware that major meetings on the continent will be coming up soon. Malian President General Moussa Traore has therefore sent me to (?convey a message) to President Sassou-Nguesso on economic (matters) and also on the burning issues of the moment. This is what I have just done.

[Essombo] What does Mali expect of the upcoming OAU summit?

[Ongoiba] In fact, I cannot tell you that Mali is expecting something of the summit. I will simply say that Mali hopes it will take place under good conditions. [end recording]

GABON

Bongo Supports French, Libyan Withdrawal from Chad

AB281355 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] French-African cooperation will occupy an important place during Gabonese President Omar Bongo's discussions with the French authorities in Paris next week. The Gabonese head of state will arrive in the French capital on 3 October on a 3-day official visit. The dicussions between Omar Bongo and Francois Mitterrand will include Chad. The Gabonese president this morning gave his views concerning the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad:

[Begin Bongo recording] It is good that Libya and France are withdrawing from Chad; this will enable Chad to deal with its problems [words indistinct]. Hissein Habre remains the president of the Republic of Chad. President Hissein Habre must ensure the opening of a dialogue with all the Chadian brothers. Concerning his surprise [following the announcement of the troop withdrawal decision], you know that since silence is the prerogative of statesmen [words indistinct] even if he had been aware of it in view of the haste with which it was done. We leave this to President Hissein Habre since he is going to France. We are waiting to hear what he will say to President Mitterrand. [end recording]

Bongo on 'Positive Results' of Asian Tour

AB281545 Libreville Africa No.1 in French
1230 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] President Omar Bongo has returned from a long private trip to the Far East which took him to Japan, South Korea, and Hong Kong. According to the Gabonese head of state, the results of this trip are very positive.

[Begin Bongo recording] This was the first time we were invited to make an official visit [as heard] to Japan. I assure you that the results of this official visit are very positive in view of what we have achieved. First of all, there were technicians from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Presidency of the Republic, as well as many other ministries who worked. As you know, an official visit to Japan is not like visits to other countries. We have done a good job and I think we will soon hold a cabinet meeting during which we will say what we have obtained. In any case, Japan, which is known to be a country of very advanced technology even by the highly industrialized countries, has nevertheless remained a country that is attached to its traditions. And this is what makes the beauty of that country.

I think that in the fields of health, the audio-visual, and [word indistinct], we have obtained many things for these ministerial departments. This is also the case with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education. A mission of Japanese businessmen is to visit Gabon. [passage indistinct]

Our visit to South Korea was the crowning event [word indistinct]. This was our second official visit to that country. We also worked very hard in that country. I prefer to report first to the members of the government but the results of this visit will soon be made known. [end recording]

ZAIRE

New Radio Transmitter Installed in Kisangani

AB301250 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
1130 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The inhabitants of Haut-Zaire will no longer complain about being underinformed. A new transmitter has just been installed at the Voice of Zaire in Kisangani. This new FM transmitter broadcasts with a power of 1.5 kilowatts and already relays national radio programs.

The regional governor of Haut-Zaire, Citizen Sukadi, expressed great pleasure over this improvement for now the popular masses of Haut-Zaire will be better informed and educated. Note that the installation of the new transmitter falls within the framework of the nationwide rehabilitation program for radio transmission centers embarked upon by the Department for Mobilization, Propaganda, and Political Action.

CHAD

Foreign Minister Says Togolese Troops Acceptable

NC301520 Paris AFP in English 1434 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Abidjan, Sep 30 (AFP) — Visiting Chadian Foreign Minister Ahmed Korom said here today that his government would be willing to accept Togolese observers to monitor the ongoing Libyan-French mutual troop withdrawal from Chad.

The Ndjamena government earlier refused the presence of observers from Benin, which it claimed was too closely allied to Libya. "We are convinced that Togo fulfills the necessary conditions for being a neutral observer" of the troop pullout, Mr Korom said. The Chadian official arrived here yesterday on a tour of African states to explain Ndjamena's position on the surprise Franco-Libyan withdrawal.

Another Chadian delegation went to Paris to meet with Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who is currently on holiday in the French capital. Mr Korom, who visited Lagos before coming to the Ivory Coast, was scheduled to leave tomorrow for Ndjamena with a stopover in the Niger capital of Niamey.

NIGER

Nucci on Withdrawal from Chad, Food Problem

AB301115 Paris AFP in French 0720 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Niamey, 30 Sep (AFP) — Libya has not shown any "reserve" concerning the implementation of the Franco-Libyan agreement on the withdrawal of their troops from Chad, Christian Nucci, French minister delegate to the Ministry of External Relations for Cooperation, stated in Niamey on Saturday.

Mr Nucci, who is visiting the Niger capital where he informed President Seyni Kountche of the Franco-Libyan agreement and "the measures taken to ensure its coorect implementation," stated: "On the Libyan side, we have been informed that the withdrawal began at the exact date stipulated in the agreement." "All this makes us believe that everything is progressing well for a complete disengagement," he added. "If this was not the case, we would have stopped the withdrawal process" on the French side.

Mr Nucci, who also examined Niger's agricultural and food situation with General Kountche, affirmed that "aid to the least developed countries" remained "a priority for France," and that it would be "of the same volume as in past years," in spite of the slight reduction in loans to be granted by the Cooperation Ministry in 1985.

Concerning Niger, which is experiencing a particularly difficult situation this year and which, according to informed sources, has a cereal deficit of about 50,000 tons, Mr Nucci announced that in addition to the arrangements France is making through the EEC, it would send over 330 tons of seed grains to Niger by the end of October to boost the production of nonseasonal crops (potatoes, beans...). He added that measures for assistance to Niger would be taken as soon as his country made a final assessment of Niger's agricultural situation and needs.

Finally, he expressed the view that France had to play a "mobilizing role" in the international community and especially in the United States for massive aid to be granted to sub-Saharan Africa "otherwise this region will be in a catastrophic situation in 5 years' time."

Mr Nucci, who was on his way from Paris via Nouakchott where he held talks with Mr Ahmed Ould Minnih, the Mauritanian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, left Niamey on Saturday evening for Cameroon where he is scheduled to hold talks with President Paul Biya. He will leave Cameroon for Bangui after a stopover in Brazzaville for talks with Mr Denis Sassou-Ngesso, the Congolese president.

NIGERIA

Buhari Delivers Independence Day Speech

AB010710 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Address to the nation by the head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, on 1 October on the occasion of the 24th independence day anniversary; place not given — live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow Nigerians, on the occasion today of our 24th anniversary as a free nation, I am taking the opportunity to report to you progress on the policies and activities of this administration. It is well known the most urgent problem facing this government when it assumed office was the grave economic state of the country. Accordingly, our major preoccupation has been to restore Nigeria's economic balance.

The decline started when external obligations could not be met on a regular basis. As our external reserves dwindled, procurement of essential food and raw material imports became increasingly difficult. This led to shortages, [word indistinct] measures, and serious unemployment. Our initial policy measures were therefore designed to limit expenditures and increase foreign reserves and, at the same time, boost agricultural and industrial production. Figures available so far indicate that these measures are achieving the desired results.

The previous government spent 253 million naira more than it earned between January and June 1983. This year, we have spent 249 million naira less than we earned during the same period. Our foreign reserves at the end of June 1984 stood at 1,031 million naira, against 782 million naira at the end of June 1983. From January to August this year, we paid 1,154 million naira in settlement of debts inherited. These trends reflect positive impact of various exchange control measures, particularly those directed at minimizing waste and malpractices and limiting foreign exchange allocations to the basic survival needs of the economy. The present policy under which the Central Bank pays for current imports on the basis of open account and bills for collection as and when due is to be maintained as a way of restoring international confidence in our external payments system.

At home, control of government expenditures at federal and state levels have been effective. Public sector salaries are paid generally on time and on a regular basis. The Federal Government borrowing from Central Bank has been reduced by more than half. Before this administration came into being, the economy was almost ruined by illegal trafficking in the naira, which not only made it convertible outside Nigeria, but also encouraged the looting of the treasury by government leaders. In addition, there was too much money in circulation, which at the beginning of the year was put at about 6 billion naira, a level that further aggravated inflation in the country.

To compound the problem, there were elements busy counterfeiting the naira. Therefore this administration, if it ever hoped to revive the economy, had to change the Nigerian currency. The new naira notes, which were then introduced between April and May this year, as well as the sealing of the Nigerian borders, were to ensure that the illegal lodgement of large sums of naira abroad were rendered valueless. Furthermore, the measures provided an opportunity to establish and maintain an optimum money supply level for the country, which means that now less money is spent on nonessential items. One of the things we can justifiably be proud of at this stage is the restoration of confidence in the naira. Appropriate legislation has been approved to deal with currency malpractices.

Fellow Nigerians, the government is very much aware of the continued hardships and sufferings borne by our people, but the problem must be tackled at the roots if we are to attain solvency and prosperity. We will have to balance earnings with spendings. We can never go back to the extravagant, carefree days. Our only salvation is sound economic management and industrial revival. In pursuance of this policy, we are giving the industrial sector a new impetus. A sizeable proportion of the foreign exchange allocation in 1984 went to the purchase of raw materials, machinery, and spare parts.

Contrary to past practice, raw material licences were given only to bona fide manufactures and assemblers and some of the factories and plants which were closed or were about to do so at the inception of this administration are being revived. Initial delays in utilization of licences due to Form M and commercial bank formalities are being gradually sorted out. Total value of import licences issued in the past 9 months for raw materials, machinery, and spare parts is about 2.5 billion naira. It is expected that by the time all licences already issued have been fully utilized, the current shortages of manufactured goods should be considerably reduced. In addition, thousands of retrenched workers would be recalled to their jobs.

Meanwhile, government efforts to revive power supply for industry has resulted in a great increase in output of power from 900 megawatts at the beginning of the year to 1,400 megawatts by mid-September. The power stations at Afam, Sapele, Delta, Kainji, and Ijora in Lagos are being supplied with needed spare parts to increase their generating capacity. Also new power projects in progress at Jebba, Shiroro, and the Lagos [word indistinct] station at Egbin are being progressively implemented. When they are completed, the generating capacity at the national grid will more than match the economy's requirements. Fuel supply to industry and for general transportation has also improved beyond comparison. Depots and filling stations up and down the country have regular supplies. Smuggling and the illegal lifting of our petroleum products have been curbed. The cumulative benefits of these measures to industry will begin to be felt for the rest of the year and the first half of next year.

Retrenchments suffered were a painful result of the last administration's misdeeds. (?To save this situation), several industries had to shed off staff. It is a choice of losing thousands of jobs now or millions of jobs later. This would have been the reverse of the impending economic collapse. The government expects that the worst is over and it will [words indistinct] careful management of private industry can revive the trend and speedily restore some of the jobs lost.

Food prices: While government has ensured through importation and steady supply of food and household commodities to complement local production, distribution, however, is still causing enormous problems. In the face of this scarcity, two distribution systems exist side by side. Besides the traditional system of channeling products to consumers through distributors, there has arisen a new system of direct sales to consumers through state governments and reputable companies with nationwide distribution networks as a way of minimizing hoarding and excess profiteering. So far the results have been mixed.

No one is more worried about the high food prices than members of the Supreme Military Council and I. However, government is determined to reduce the length of distribution chains and contain prices during the period of scarcity. Let the hoarders do their worst, we will do our best. The permanent solution lies, of course, in increased agricultural output to meet the growing needs of our large population.

Agriculture: Accordingly, agriculture and related activities are accorded the highest priority by this administration. The primary objective is the attainment of self-sufficiency in food. In order to evolve an effective, coordinated agricultural policy, the river basin and rural development authorities are working in close liaison with state government extension services and local farmers. The Federal Military Government is extremely happy with the public response to "go back to the land." The weather has been generally not good this year. However, most of Bornu, Sokoto, and parts of Kaduna and Kano States have experienced drought for the second year running. Late season rains came too late to save many farmers. As soon as details have been assessed, federal aid will be available to these areas.

Elsewhere, there are reports of wonderful harvests and abundant foodstuff. Overall, the performance of the agricultural sector indicates substantial output. Maize, sorghum, cassava, and yam harvests are quite good throughout the country, as are the prospects for rice, beans, and groundnuts. These harvests should soon begin to affect prices. The government will give impetus to the current momentum in the agricultural production, especially in cereals, which now form the bulk of our food imports.

Since the announcement of new incentives, there have been a number of inquiries from many parts of the world from reputable companies wishing to participate in Nigerian agriculture. Many international firms with local connections have responded to such a remarkable degree that several relatively large projects are taking off next year. An Agricultural Investment Bureau has been set up in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture to, among other things, provide technical information to the new ventures. For the moment, our attention is focused on meeting local demands, but given good weather we expect to start exporting certain categories of products in a few years, thereby broadening our foreign exchange revenue base.

Indiscipline: One of the main objectives of this administration when it took over the reins of government 9 months ago was to exterminate from the body politic the social, moral, and economic indiscipline that pervaded the country in the preceding 4 years and which led to the collapse of the Second Republic. For years Nigerians have been (?insensitive) about our lack of discipline which threatens our future as a prosperous nation. To reverse this trend, we have embarked upon a deliberate national consciousness and mobilization campaign known popularly as the War Against Indiscipline. The objective was to set up basic norms and standards for an orderly society. The administration is happy with the response of Nigerians generally in accepting the doctrine underlying the War Against Indiscipline as a catalyst for a better and greater tomorrow.

Apart from citing physical manifestations such as promoting the queue and culture, the world brigade, and world scouts established for Nigeria youth, the campaign attempts to inculcate a conscious work ethic and to revive the latent spirit of nationalism and patriotism in our people. We as a government are convinced that indiscipline is the foul source from which many of the nation's worst ills flow and we are determined to fight it and set an example to the rest of the country. There is a lot going for Nigeria. The country is immensely resourceful and there are opportunities for everybody provided we all pursue our goals in a lawful and orderly manner. A number of new laws have been passed to combat certain categories of economic and social crimes. If left unchecked, these criminal activities would have wrecked the nation. The government have considered criticisms on the severity of the sentences. But all one has to do is to avoid deliberately committing any of these offenses. Let me assure you that this administration will not fight shy of any measures which would assist it to achieve its goals speedily. The process of cleansing and redirecting the country is a continuous one.

Fellow Nigerians, I have said on a number of occasions that this administration is committed to a leadership of service and sacrifice. We have not taken power in order to accumulate wealth. We are determined to (?depose) the elite of this country from its senseless greed. Members of the public service in particular must give the country committed and selfless service in return for the heavy investment in their well-being which Nigeria makes day in, day out. The service must abandon its corruption, incompetence, and slow pace of executing programs. As for the ordinary people, I wish to plead with you for patience and understanding of what is in your real interest. To give an example, you ought not to queue to buy sugar or salt only to sell it to a hoarder. The minor gain you make in this transaction will be more than wiped out by what you make in the transaction. [as heard] It is also important for all of us to appreciate the value of producing the goods we need. No people can prosper if the majority wait for a handful to produce so that they can hope. The days of easy money and reckless spending are over. We make no false promises because there is a limit to what the government can do for you. But there is no limit to what you can do for yourself. The administration wishes the country to realize the necessity for firmness, justice, and evenhandedness. These principles and not callousness dictate the tough measures we are taking. To insist on probity and the contribution of everyone to their well-being and that of the community is not mean or hard-hearted nor is it intolerance to demand restraint, discipline, and respect for truth. The strain of economic restrictions weighing on the country is still (?important).

Recovery: So far, 112,129,482.57 naira and 1,688,185.80 pounds sterling have been recovered by the various investigations panels and on the orders of the Special Military Tribunal on the Recovery of Public Property. Naturally, not all of this money belongs to the Federal Military Government. Part of these recoveries were loots from state governments. These state governments will receive their funds after proper verifications. In addition, the sums of 348 644,840.09 naira and 48,073,077.44 naira have been recovered from the defunct Fedeco [Federal Election Commission] and National Assembly respectively. Those amounts enabled the government to finance urgent social services and the purchase of industrial machinery and spare parts.

Detainees: Meanwhile, after careful deliberation, the Federal Military Government has ordered the immediate release of 250 detainees, including some businessmen. Further details will be given by the supreme headquarters after the holiday. I wish to assure the nation that this exercise will be a continuous one. While we will not hesitate to send those found with cases to answer before the Special Military Tribunal, no person will be kept in detention a day longer than necessary if investigations so far have not incriminated him.

Conclusion: Fellow Nigerians, because of the economic situation, independence celebrations this year are being observed with a minimum cost. It is an occasion to count our blessings and to resolve, with God's help, to remove obstacles in our way to becoming a happy and prosperous nation. Thank you. May God be with us.

More Libyan, French Troops Land in Kano

AB281415 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Two more Hercules aircraft carrying Libyan and French troops, together with their military equipment, arrived yesterday at the Aminu Kano International Airport. Nigeria is providing transit facilities for the withdrawal of the troops in response to requests from the French and Libyan Governments. The military governor of Kano State, Air Commodore Hamza Abdullahi, is supervising the exercise with the assistance of Brigadier Joshua Dogunyaro on behalf of the Federal Military Government.

ANGOLA

'Mass Surrenders' of Rebels, 20,000 Supporters

MB011152 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] In recent days [words indistinct] particularly in northern Angola, thousands of Angolans who supported puppet and counterrevolutionary organizations have been surrendering to the Angolan authorities and pledging their readiness as from now to participate in the task of national reconstruction.

The mass surrenders [words indistinct]. According to information supplied to ANGOP by the Ministry of State Security, the number of men who have surrendered voluntarily in northern Angola is over 20,000 members of the public and about 1,500 armed bandits, [words indistinct] the provinces of Uige and Malanje. [Passage indistinct] they have been becoming aware that they had [words indistinct] by the enemies of the Angolan people. [Words indistinct] legally constituted [words indistinct] to be useful to the urgent task of national reconstruction.

During the presentation of about 1,500 armed individuals and members of the public, the Angolan minister of defense, Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, stressed the efforts being made by the Angolan Government to engage these individuals in the tasks of national reconstruction. Col Pedale called on all those who are in the bushes [words indistinct] of the Angolan revolution to report to the country's authorities, who will receive them well within the framework of the policy of clemency [words indistinct] of the People's Republic of Angola.

(?It is worth noting) that among the now-surrendered compatriots these is [name indistinct] (de Castro) who was chief of the general staff in the Angolan National Liberation Front puppet group; (Bengala Garcia Salva), deputy chief of the general staff and commander for the northeastern region; (Matos Vassoura), until now chief of operations of the northeastern front; (Inocencio Cao), commander of the Malanje front; (Tembo Joao), political commissar of the general staff; (Carlos Nantefo), deputy political commissar; (Armindo) [words indistinct].

Surrender from FNLA Stronghold

PA301801 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Lisbon, Sept 30 (AFP) — The Angolan Government has announced that some 1,500 anti-government guerrillas and more than 20,000 supporters have surrendered to government forces in northern Angola in recent days, the Angolan News Agency (ANGOP) reported in a dispatch monitored here. The agency quoted the Angolan Internal Security Ministry as reporting that thousands of "counter-revolutionaries" from all parts of the country had voluntarily given themselves up to the government, often bringing their arms with them.

It said the 21,500 people who surrendered in the two northern provinces of Vige and Malange had been living in the forest and that a dozen of them had held "high-level military positions (in) puppet counter-revolutionary organizations." Northern Angola was the traditional power base for the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) led by Holden Roberto, which launched a guerrilla war against the ruling People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) following independence in 1975, but later lost most of its influence.

U.S. Delegation Arrives for Official Talks

MB281923 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A U.S. delegation led by Frank Wisner, deputy assistant secretary for African affairs, arrived in Luanda this morning to hold talks with the Angolan authorities. The visit by the U.S. delegation to our country is part of the contacts that the two states have been holding in search of a settlement to the situation in southern Africa, particularly the Namibian problem, in light of the UN Security Council Resolution 435.

BOTSWANA

PRC Signs Agreement for Railroad Renewal

MB281818 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Botswana and the PRC today signed an agreement for the renewal of the 120 kilometers of rail track between Gaborone and the southern district. The permanent secretary in the ministry of works and communications, Mr Lekaukau, signed on behalf of the Botswana Government and the first secretary in the embassy of the PRC, Mr (Li Chunsien) on behalf of his government.

Under the agreement, the Chinese will contribute 12 million pula toward the cost of the work and will supply 12,000 tons of rail, cranes, a rail welding machine, and a complete workshop for the maintenance of the equipment. Mr Lekaukau has said the work is planned to commence in February next year, but preparatory work, including the construction of a [words indistinct] depot was already at an advanced stage. The project is expected to take 2 years and will provide jobs for approximately 230 Batswana under Chinese supervision.

President Discusses Namibia, Southern Africa

MB291300 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has said that the protracted issue of the independence of Namibia had become a frustrating issue in Africa. In an interview with a Cuban correspondent today, the president said that the resolution of the problem has been patiently awaited for since 1981. He said had been hoped that the problem would even be resolved before the independence of Zimbabwe and when Zimbabwe became independent, it was thought that it would be easier to solve the Namibian issue, as Zimbabwe had been a more difficult one.

Dr Masire said that despite the agreement of SWAPO to implement UN Resolution 435, an agreement on ways to conduct elections as well as after conferences in Cape Verde and in Lusaka and other agreements reached with Angola, the issue has still not been resolved. The president referred to the so-called Cuban linkage, which he said was unrealistic and unrelated concerning the Namibian independence.

Earlier, Dr Masire spoke on issues affecting Botswana and Africa as a whole. He said after 18 years of independence, the main achievements in Botswana had been unification of various tribal groups into one nation. He also spoke on the difficulty of Botswana's geographical closeness to South Africa, but he said Botswana had a role to play as a member of the Frontline States which helped to bring about the independence of Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe.

On the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC], the president said the nine-member state organization was created to help reduce dependence by its members on the more developed neighbor. He said in SADCC the southern African countries have not mixed politics with business.

Commenting on the problems of Africa, the president said there was more need for involvement in the development of agriculture to feed the continent and to create surpluses, which could be invested in secondary agro-based industries. Dr Masire said there was also a need to ensure that economic growth was not outstripped by population growth as this could result in a recession.

LESOTHO

Minister Says All ANC Activities Disbanded

MB010609 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Lesotho minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Desmond Sixishe, says ANC activities in Lesotho have been disbanded altogether. Interviewed by the South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC], Mr Sixishe said the ANC had taken an official decision to disband even its nonmilitary presence in Lesotho, and at present there were no ANC members in the country.

Mr Sixishe said the ANC was sympathetic towards the Lesotho Government's attitude that the country should not be used as a base for anti-South African activity. He denied that it was possible for the ANC to carry out clandestine operations against South Africa.

Also interviewed by the SABC, the president of the Basotho Democratic Alliance and former Lesotho foreign minister, Mr Charles Molapo, said he assumed that the Lesotho Government was sincere in stating that its territory would not be used as a launching pad against South Africa. He felt, however, that in order to restore faith and trust between the two countries, they should enter into a written security agreement.

MAURITIUS

'Serious Concern' Voiced Over Diego Garcia Base

NC301937 Paris AFP in English 1846 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Port Louis, Sept 30 (AFP) — The Mauritius Government has sent an official message to the British high commissioner here expressing its "serious concern" over reports that the United States was planning to build nuclear missile bases on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia.

Mauritian Foreign Minister Anil Gayan, who left today on a tour to London, Paris, New York, and Canada, said various press reports earlier this year had said Washington was planning to spend 500 million dollars by 1989 to build launching sites for medium range and intercontinental missiles. In the note sent yesterday to the British high commissioner, the government expressed its "serious concern about possible developments on the Diego Garcia military base and the Chagos Archipelago."

Citing a British Broadcasting Corporation report last April, Mr Gayan told reporters, "the Pentagon views the island (Diego Garcia) as an ideal site for targeting missiles on objects in southwest and southeast Asia and in Africa." Diego Garcia, a British-administered territory located some 2,300 kilometers (1,440 miles) norhteast of Mauritius, is the site of a major U.S. military base.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Meets With SADCC, Mauritian Officials

MB281300 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] President Samora Machel received this morning in separate audiences, Simbi Makoni, executive secretary of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC]; and Mr (Zira Salmi), special envoy of the Mauritian Government.

In welcoming Simbi Makoni, President Samora Machel greeted him on his first visit to Mozambique in his capacity as executive secretary of the SADCC, saying that this is of merit to the people of Zimbabwe and the ZANU party. The Mozambican head of state reminded him that we are starting from nothing in the development of the region, and for this reason we have to clearly define priorities. He said that Simbi Makoni should get to know each SADCC country in detail in order to be able to apply specific issues to a wider context. Mozambique is the second fatherland and, therefore, we give our full support, President Samora Machel said.

Later, President Samora Machel received Mr (Zira Salmi), special envoy from Mauritius and member of parliament. The Mauritian envoy delivered one message from the prime minister and another from the country's governor general.

Chissano Notes Need for Implementing Soares Pact

MB281800 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano said in Lisbon today that following the visit to Mozambique by Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares, the relations existing between Mozambique and Portugal were now at a stage where there was a need to implement what was agreed upon. Our country's foreign minister was on a stopover in the Portuguese capital en route to New York, where he will take part in the 39th session of the UN General Assembly. In New York, the foreign minister will also have meetings with other ministers from African countries and the Nonaligned Movement.

Tanzanians Join Border Province Cooperation Talks

B282008 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The governments of the Mozambique province of Cabo Delgado and the Tanzanian province of Mtwara began regional talks in Pemba yesterday on bilateral cooperation. The Mozambique delegation to the talks is led by Army General Alberto Chipande, member of the Political Bureau of the Frelimo Party and leader of Cab Delgado Province, while the Tanzanian side is led by (Kibuto Kazembo), regional commissioner of Mtwara.

The talks center mainly on trade and the movement of people on the banks of Rovuma River, which forms a natural border between Mozambique and Tanzania. The discussions may be expanded to cover other fields. In their speeches, Alberto Chipande and (Kibuto Kazembo) pointed out that the holding of these talks was part of the practical implementation of the cooperation agreements signed between the central governments of Mozambique and Tanzania.

Armando Guebuza Named Minister in Presidency

MB281912 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Communique from Office of the Presidency of the republic, issued on 28 September]

[Text] Within the terms of powers conferred on the president of the republic by the constitution, by presidential decree, dated 28 September 1984, Field Marshal Samora Moises Machel appoints Lieutenant-General Armando Emilio Guebuza minister in the office of the president. The struggle continues. Maputo, 28 September 1984

Official Calls for Liquidation of 'Bandits'

MB010547 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Major-General Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and the leader of Sofala Province, has underlined the need for the party and state structures and the people in general to engage themselves with determination in the final liquidation of the armed bandits.

Marcelino dos Santos was speaking in Beira the day before yesterday at a reception he gave on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for national liberation. The Sofala leader also called for combined efforts to develop the rural areas.

FPLM Forces Kill 31 'Bandits,' Capture 1

MB300835 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 30 Sep 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] The Mozambique Armed Forces station in Mocuba, Zambezia Province, have destroyed an armed bandit base, killing 10 bandits. On 17 September, the FPLM occupied another two bandit bases, killing 14 armed bandits and capturing rounds of ammunition, antitank mines, and sewing machines in Inhambane Province. A total of seven bandits were killed as a result of a battle involving our forces in Chimoi. Information received by our newsdesk revealed that one armed bandit who was carrying out reconnaissance work in the Catuane area of Maputo Province was captured by our forces.

65 'Bandits' Killed in Sofala

MB301144 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] In yesterday's edition, *DIARIO DE MOCAMBIQUE* revealed that the Mozambique Armed Forces killed 65 armed bandits in Gorongosa, Sofala Province, from early August to the middle of September. The source pointed out that these armed bandits were killed in military actions carried out in honor of 25 september. The information was issued on the occasion of the visit to Sofala by the director of agriculture, who went to Gorongosa to take part in celebrations marking the 20th anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle for the national liberation.

In addition, our Armed Forces stationed in Inhambane Province recently killed 10 armed bandits and captured another three with their respective weapons. The 10 criminals met their death because they had not taken the opportunity to hand themselves over to our authorities with their respective weapons. Five of the bandits were killed in Inhassune, Panda District, when they tried to carry out reconnaissance work. Another three bandits were killed by the FPLM in Inhassoro locality, Govuro District. The remaining bandits were killed in the Pembe area of Homoine District, where our forces destroyed an armed bandit camp.

Kim Il-song Sends Anniversary Congratulations

MB281222 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The people and the Armed Forces of the DPRK have expressed their total support for and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the Mozambican people on the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle of national liberation.

In a congratulatory message sent by Korean leader Kim Il-song to his Mozambican counterpart Samora Machel, the people of the DPRK express the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states will be widened and developed in various fields.

In his message, Kim Il-song said that the beginning of the armed struggle of national liberation in Mozambique was a transcendent event that opened a new chapter against foreign occupation. The Korean leader congratulated the successes and victories attained by the Mozambique Armed Forces.

Officials Present Birthday Greetings to Machel

MB300920 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] On the occasion of his 51st birthday, President Samora Machel was greeted in his office this morning by the Frelimo Party Political Bureau, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers, as well as by the people in general represented on the occasion by party activists and representatives of mass democratic organizations.

The message of greetings, presented by Jorge Rebelo, was from the Political Bureau, the People's Assembly Standing Commission, and the Council of Ministers, and recalled the qualities of guerrilla fighter, militant, and leader that have been demonstrated by President Samora Machel since the launching of the armed struggle. These 51 years are part of the celebrations of 25 September and under your leadership, Comrade President, the struggle continues, the message stressed.

Machel Sends Birthday Greetings to Chernenko

MB281835 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] Field Marshal Samora Machel, the chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, has sent the warmest and most fraternal greetings to Konstantin Chernenko, secretary general of the CPSU and the chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, on the occasion of his 73d birthday. In a message marking the occasion, which was sent on behalf of the people, party, and government of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and on his own behalf, President Samora Machel said that he highly appreciated the constructive initiatives of the Communist Party, people, and government of the Soviet Union in support of universal detente and the reduction of the danger of a nuclear war.

In the message, President Samora Machel reiterated his conviction that the ties of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation already existing between the two parties, peoples, and states would continue to develop even further in support of peace and the progress of the peoples of Mozambique and the USSR.

During your 73d birthday, I wish you, with all my heart, Comrade Chernenko, good health and long life so that the fraternal people of the Soviet Union and the peoples of the entire world will continue to benefit from exemplary and valuable contributions in the consolidation of socialism in the world, the supreme Mozambican leader stressed.

Algerian Envoy Received by Machel; Talks Held

LD302038 Algiers APS in Arabic 1400 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] Maputo, 30 Sep (APS) — Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Political Bureau, minister of state at the presidency, and President Chedli Bendjedid's personal envoy, was received yesterday, Saturday, in Maputo by the president of Mozambique, Samora Machel. The talks focused on strengthening bilateral cooperation, on the situation in southern Africa, and on international issues of mutual concern. We would like to point out that Abdelghani was received last Thursday by the Zimbabwean prime minister, Robert Mugabe.

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Cautions U.S. Over Durban Six Request

MB010628 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has replied to an inquiry from the South African Broadcasting Corporation by saying that the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, had confirmed to him that a request for refuge has been received by telex from the six men in the British Consulate in Durban.

Mr Nickel told Mr Botha that any request of this nature had to be referred to the American State Department in Washington. Mr Botha said that he could understand why such requests were referred to head office as a matter of routine, but he added that he had pointed out to Mr Nickel that any indication that such a request would be favorably treated would be tantamount to encouraging the commission of an unlawful act in South Africa.

Mr Botha said that he had drawn Mr Nickel's attention to the fact that if the United States reacted favorably to the request, it would boil down to the continuation of an unlawful act. Mr Botha said he hoped that the representatives of all countries in South Africa would take notice of the government's viewpoint.

Mr Nickel said yesterday evening that the request by the six men would be studied carefully by the United States. He declined to say anything further about the matters.

Internal Security Act Charges Withdrawn Against 46

MB010831 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0821 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Pietermatitzburg, Oct 1, SAPA — The attorney-general of Natal, Mr M.W.C. Imber, today withdrew charges of contravening the Internal Security Act against 46 people — including three of the six former detainees at the British Consulate in Durban. The 46 people — including Mr Mewa Ramgobin — were to have appeared in the Durban magistrate's court tomorrow. The case arose from a demonstration at a meeting called by Mr Amichand Rajbansi in November last year in support of the new constitution.

Pik Botha Continues Talks With Mozambique, RENAMO

Talks in 'Delicate Phase'

MB281536 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1515 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] A "very delicate phase" had been reached in South Africa's discussions with delegations from the Mozambique National Resistance Movement [RENAMO] and the Mozambique Government, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Pretoria this afternoon.

Speaking shortly before resuming talks with Mozambican economic minister, General Jacinto Veloso's delegation, he said he was "satisfied" with progress made so far. "But we've reached a very delicate phase in the discussions and it will not be in the interests of the peace we all seek to make any further comment... I appeal for understanding from the media," he said.

Earlier today, Mr Botha met MNR president, Mr Alfonso Dhlakama, and the organisation's secretary general, Dr Evo Fernandez. Mr Dhlakama said the talks were aimed towards reaching a ceasefire in the Mozambican civil war. The MNR's military action is crippling the country's economy and has jeopardised the implementation of the Nkomati non-aggression pact concluded between South Africa and Mozambique's President Samora Machel in March this year.

Observers said today's talks, a continuation of those held yesterday and last month, will be decisive. Mr Pik Botha is understood to be trying to bring the two warring sides together at the peace-negotiating table. General Veloso said he had also found the talks so far satisfactory. Replying to a question whether General Veloso would meet Mr Dhlakama, Mr Botha said this was "not on the schedule... I am the one talking to the MNR."

Veloso: Progress Being Made

MB281528 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The Mozambican minister for economic affairs in the presidency, General Jacinto Veloso, has told a news conference in Pretoria that Mozambique is trying to create peace, stability, and good neighborliness in southern Africa, and that good progress has been made in reaching those goals. Gen Veloso was speaking after heading a Mozambican Government delegation to talks with a South African delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Earlier, the president of the Mozambique National Resistance [RENAMO] movement of Mozambique told newsmen in Pretoria that his delegation had come to South Africa to discuss a cease-fire agreement with the Mozambican Government delegation. Mr Pik Botha said the talks in Pretoria had reached a very delicate and critical state in the attempt to create security, peace, and stability in southern Africa. He said a meeting between the Mozambican Government and RENAMO had not been scheduled.

Peace 'Balancing on Knife Edge'

MB290811 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 84 p 2

[By political correspondent Chris Freimond]

[Excerpt] The prospect of peace in Mozambique appeared to be balancing on a knife-edge last night after two days of talks in which the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, acted as intermediary between the Frelimo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) [RENAMO] rebel group.

In separate rounds of "proximity" talks at different venues in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Botha met an MNR delegation headed by the movement's president, Mr A. Dhlakama, and later held discussions with a Frelimo delegation led by the Mozambican Minister of Economics, Major-General Jacinto Veloso. There were similar "proximity" talks in Pretoria last month.

The delegations arrived in Pretoria on Thursday for initial talks. Before resuming discussions with the MNR negotiators yesterday, Mr Botha said the talks had reached "a very delicate and serious stage." He said the discussions were aimed at trying to create "peace and stability" in southern Africa. Mr Dhlakama said he was in South Africa to see if he could negotiate peace wih the Frelimo Government. The MNR delegation included the movement's secretary-general Mr E. Fernandes; the secretary Mr J. Vaz; and two commanders, Mr M. Ngonhamo and Mr J. Horacio.

At the afternoon talks with the Mozambicans, Mr Botha said a meeting between the MNR and Frelimo delegations was not scheduled. He was satisfied with the progress of the talks so far. Although the basis of the negotiations was not announced, it was understood that the Mozambicans came prepared to negotiate an amnesty and integration of the rebels back into society. There were, however, indications that the MNR was demanding far more, among other things a coalition government. The Mozambican delegation yesterday included the Minister of Security Maj-Gen Sergio Viera; the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Mr Theodora Hunguana; and the Chief of the Air Force Maj-Gen Hama Thai.

An early end to the conflict in Mozambique is crucial to the success of the Nkomati Accord between Pretoria and Maputo, as well as for the desparately needed revival of Mozambique's shattered economy. A number of Mozambican officials, including Gen Veloso, have expressed concern recently that the apparent lack of success in implementing aspects of the accord's security measures were threatening the agreement as a whole. The rebuilding of the Mozambican economy is moving ahead, however, despite rebel activity.

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Security Talks To Continue

MB010837 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Oct 84 p 2

[By Jose Caetano]

[Excerpt] Maputo — There were "real possibilities" of achieving the objectives of peace, stability and good neighbourliness enshrined in the Nkomati Accord, the leader of the Mozambican delegation which held security talks with South Africa in Pretoria, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, said on his return to Maputo on Saturday. He added that "the talks will continue", but declined to say when the negotiations will be resumed.

The Mozambican delegation landed at the Maputo International Airport at 12:30 pm on Saturday on board an Antonov military aircraft of the Mozambican Air Force. It has been learnt in Maputo that the South African President, Mr P.W. Botha, has sent a special message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique. Although the contents of the message have yet to be revealed, it is thought to include personal birthday greetings from Mr Botha for the Mozambican President, who celebrated his 51st anniversary on Saturday.

Mr Botha's message was delivered to Gen Veloso at Lanseria Airport after the Mozambican delegation had delayed its departure at the request of a South African official, who explained that Mr Botha had decided to send a message to the Mozambican leader.

Message From Machel Delivered

MB010937 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The Mozambican News Agency, AIM, reports that a team of negotiators headed by the Mozambican minister of economic affairs in the Office of the President is visiting Pretoria again today with a message from President Samora Machel for the state president, Mr P.W. Botha. General Veloso and his team visited South Africa last Thursday and Friday for talks on security and economic matters.

According to the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, talks between the two countries have reached a delicate decisive stage. Last week the Mozambican National Resistance movement [RENAMO] also held talks with the South African Government.

Mozambique Offers to Lease State Land to Farmers

MB281555 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The head of the South African trade mission in Maputo, Mr Colin Patterson, says Mozambique has offered to lease 8,000 hectares of state-owned land in the south of the country to South African farmers. Mr Patterson said there had been a flood of requests for information about the lease scheme, planned for irrigated land near dams under construction on the Nkomati and Sabi Rivers. He said South Africa and Mozambique were on the verge of agreeing to the scheme, which would include profit sharing and which would oblige the South Africans to meet all capital costs. He said the worsening security situation in southern Mozambique had not affected negotiations.

South African users of Maputo harbor have formed a committee to investigate how to improve services and facilities at the harbor. A senior official of the South African Citrus Board said in Pretoria that South African exporters had noticed that, in spite of the signing of the Accord of Nkomati between Mozambique and South Africa, the standard of operations at Maputo harbor had not improved. The official said the most important South African users of the harbor had formed a committee to improve services in liaison with the Mozambican authorities.

Bishops Seek 'Refugee' Status for Fleeing Mozambicans

MB300725 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 29 Sep 84

[Text] News of atrocities carried out by the armed gangs of the so-called Mozambique National Resistance [RENAMO] have reached a horrible peak since Mozambique and South Africa signed the Nkomati Accord in March 1984, a source at the conference of Catholic bishops of southern Africa, which is taking place in Pretoria, said today.

The bishops declared in a statement issued in Pretoria that hundreds of Mozambicans who had taken refuge in South Africa in order to escape the terrorist tactics of the bandits are being returned to Mozambique by the South African authorities. The announcement of this declaration coincides with the talks which are currently being held in Pretoria between Mozambican and South African government delegations. These talks will continue today, according to a spokesman for the South African Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who, however, declined to give details.

The South African Broadcasting Corporation [SABC] also said that the terrorist activities of the bandits had increased since the signing of the accord of nonaggression and good neighborliness between Mozambique and South Africa.

Refugees, many of whom are women and children, flee to South Africa on foot by jumping the barbed wire along the common border at night, and there are many instances where they are killed by gunfire, although it is not known who is responsible, the statement added. The bishops have appealed to President Pieter Botha to give refugee status to the Mozambicans who flee to South Africa. The statement added that the refugees had told a SABC correspondent that the bandits use RL-type rifles, which are normally used by many units of the South African Army, and that the bandits terrorize peasants in Mapulanguene, to the north of Maputo Province.

The bandits' tactics include the looting of villages, as well as the cutting off of persons' heads, which are then used as stools in the jungle, the statement added. In order to obtain intelligence, the bandits murder the children of those who refuse to disclose such information. Sometimes they boil the children in a pot before their parents, refugees told the SABC journalist. The bandits also rape women, after which they force them to carry their equipment. They also force youths to join the bandits' activities, and capture teachers, who are forced to work as their secretaries. The Mapulanguene region is completely sealed off by the bandits. This makes access to the region difficult for priests and government officials, the SABC said.

The bishops stated that they had intended to recess their plenary session, which was held near Pretoria yesterday, so as to discuss the situation in South Africa. They called on the South African law and order minister to carry out a judicial enquiry on the recent wave of violence which is plaguing the main townships of the country's urban centers, and they noted that they regarded this issue as a very urgent one.

Minister Speaks on Political Structures for Blacks

MB010858 Johannesburg International Service in English
0630 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] The South African minister of cooperation, development, and education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, says the South African Government will create a political structure for black people which will not allow a minority group to be dominated by the majority. Dr Viljoen said in an interview in Cape Town that a structure would have to be devised to ensure more meaningful democratic political participation for the black people outside the national states.

He said the South African Government was aware that there would always be a large black population living outside the national states, and this matter was being attended to. Dr Viljoen said the government remained committed to leading the different black nations to political independence.

Details of Koeberg Nuclear Power Supply Cited

MB281507 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
1400 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The Koeberg nuclear power station has generated 2.5 billion kilowatt hours of power since April, which would have required nearly 6 billion liters of water at a coal power station. To generate the power, the power station used only 165 kg of uranium, which is .22 percent of the total quantity of uranium in the reactor. If coal had been used, 1.25 million metric tons would have been needed.

ZAMBIA

Botswana Praised for Resisting RSA Pressure

MB010543 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Oct 84

[Text] Zambia has commended Botswana for withstanding South African pressure by not reaching a so-called anti-aggression pact with the regime. The minister of state for foreign affairs, Mr Otema Musuka, said this at a reception to mark Botswana's 18th independence anniversary. Mr Musuka said Zambia was proud of Botswana's courage to resist such blackmail from the regime in order to achieve equal rights.

He called for further strengthening of the already existing warm relationship between the two countries. Earlier, Botswana's high commissioner to Zambia, Mr Edward Rasebotsa, hoped that the friendly relationship between the two countries would be further enhanced.

Minister Cites Importance of Voice of Namibia

MB281851 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 28 Sep 84

[Text] The acting minister of information and broadcasting services, Mr Rodger Sakuhuka, has said The Voice of Namibia radio network shoulders a heavy responsibility in efforts to liberate Namibia. Mr Sakuhuka said The Voice of Namibia, which is broadcast from Zambia and other African countries, was one of the most effective weapons in the SWAPO arsenal to reach the masses in Namibia over the heads of the racist regime.

Mr Sakuhuka was speaking when he officially closed The Voice of Namibia supervisors' seminar at the Zambia Institute of Mass Communications office.

ZIMBABWE

PRC Envoy Notes Support; Cultural Group To Visit

MB300715 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 30 Sep 84

[Text] The PRC celebrates its 25th independence anniversary tomorrow and hopes to continue its long history of friendship with Zimbabwe. The Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Qiyuan Chu, said his country and party supported the Zimbabwean liberation struggle, and will continue to strengthen relations between the two countries in political, cultural, technical, and economic spheres.

Comrade Chu said following a cultural agreement signed between the two countries in 1981, a Chinese cultural group is expected to visit Zimbabwe in November. He said there was a (?chance) for their Zimbabwean counterparts' programs for cultural exhanges between them for the next 2 years. [sentence as heard]